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Select Story.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORGANIST.

"Kind hearts are more than coronet,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Years ago, at a grand Cathedral overlooking the Rhine, there appeared a mysterious organist. The great composer who played the organ so long suddenly died, and everbody from the King to the peasant, was wondering who could be found to fill his place, when, one bright Sabbath morning, as the sexton entered the church, he saw a stranger seated at the crepe-shrouded organ. He was a tall, graceful man with a pale but strikingly handsome countenance, great, black, melancholy eyes, and hair like a raven's wing in gloss and color. He had not seemed to notice the sexton, but went on playing, and such music as he drew from the instrument no words of mine can describe. The astonished listener declared that the organ seemed to have grown human—that it wailed, and sighed and clamored, as if a tortured human heart was throbbing through it. When the music at length ceased the sexton hastened to the stranger and said:

"Pray, who are you, sir?"

"Do not ask my name:" he replied. "I have heard that you are in want of an organist, and have come here on trial."

"You'll be sure to get the place," exclaimed the sexton. "Why you surpass him that's dead and gone, sir."

"No, no, you overrate me," returned the stranger, with a sad smile; and then, as if disinclined to conversation, he turned from old Hans, and began to play again. And now the music changed from a sorrowful strain to a grand old pean, and the mysterious organist,

Looking upward full of grace,
Played, till from a happy place
God's glory struck him in the face.

and his countenance seemed not unlike that of St. Michael, as portrayed by Guido.

Lost in the harmonies which swelled around him, he sat with his far-seeing gaze fixed upon the distant sky, a glimpse of which he caught through an open window, when there was a stir around the church door, and a royal party came sweeping in. Among them might be seen a young girl, with a wreath of golden hair, eyes of violet hue, and lips like cherries. This was Princess Elizabeth, and all eyes turned toward her as she seated herself in the velvet cushioned pew appropriated to the court. The mysterious organist fixed his eyes on her and went on playing. No sooner had the music reached her ears, than she started as if a ghost had crossed her path. The bloom faded from her cheeks, and her lips quivered, and her whole frame grew tremulous. At last her eyes met those of the organist in a long yearning look, and then the melody lost its joyous notes, and once more wailed and sighed and clamored.

"By my faith," whispered the King to his daughter, "this organist has a master-hand. Hark ye, my child, he shall play at your wedding."

The pale lips of the Princess parted, but she could not speak—she was dumb with grief. Like one in a painful dream she saw the pale man at the organ, and heard the melody which filled the vast edifice. Ah, full well she knew who he was, and why the instrument seemed breathing out the agony of a tortured heart.

When the service was over, and the royal party had left the Cathedral, he stole away mysteriously as he came. He was not seen again by the sexton till the vesper hour, and then he appeared in the loft and commenced his task. While he played, a veiled figure glided in knelt and at a shrine. There she remained till the worshippers disappeared, when the sexton touched her on the shoulder and said:

"Madam, everybody has gone but you and me, and I wish to close the doors."

The sexton drew into a shady niche and watched and listened.

The mysterious organist still kept his post, but he could not see the lone devotee. At length she rose from the aisle, and moving to the organ loft, paused beside the musician.

"Bertram," she murmured.

Quick as thought the organist raised his head. There, with the light of a lamp suspended to the arch above her stood the Princess who had graced the royal pew that day. The court dress of velvet, with its soft, ermine trimmings, the tiara, the necklace, the bracelets, had all been changed for a simple gray serge robe, and a long thick veil, which was now pushed back from her girlish face.

"Oh! Elizabeth, Elizabeth," cried the organist, and he sank at her feet and gazed wistfully into her troubled eyes.

"Why are you here, Bertram," asked the Princess.

"I came to bid you farewell, and as I dared not venture into the palace, I gained access to the Cathedral, and having taken the vacant seat of the dead organist, let my music breathe out the adieu I could not trust my lips to utter."

A low moan was the only answer, and he continued:

"You are married on the morrow?"

"Yes," sobbed the the girl." Oh, Bertram, what a trial it will be to stand at yonder alter and take upon me the vows that will doom me to a living death."

"Think of me," rejoined the organist. "Your royal father requested me to play at your wedding, and I have promised to be here. If I were your equal I would be the bridegroom instead of organist; but a poor musician must give you up."

"It is rending body and soul asunder to part with you," said the girl. "To-night I may tell you this—tell you how much I love you, but in a few hours it will be a sin. Go, go, and God bless you."

She waved him from her as if she would banish him while she had the power to do so, and he—how was it with him. He rose to leave her, then came back, held her to his heart in a long embrace, and with a half smothered farewell left her.

The next day dawned in cloudless splendor, and at an early hour the Cathedral was thrown open and the sexton began to prepare for the brilliant wedding. Flame colored flowers nodded by the wayside, from the trees, and lay in light heaps upon the ground, and the ripe wheat waved like a golden sea, and the berries dropped in red and purple clusters over rocks along the Rhine.

At length the palace gates were opened, and the royal party appeared escorting the Princess Elizabeth to the Cathedral where the marriage was to be solemnized. It was a brave pageant; far brighter than the entwined blossoms and foliage were the tufts of plumes that floated from stately heads. and festal robes that streamed over the housings of superb steeds. But the Princess mounted on a snow-white velvet, looked pale and sad; and when on nearing the church, she heard a gush of organ music, which, though jubilant in sound, struck on her ear like a funeral knell, she trembled and would have fallen to the ground had not a page supported her. A few more moments afterwards she entered the Cathedral. There, with his retinue, stood the royal bridegroom, whom she had never before seen. But her eyes rove from him to the organ loft where she expected to see the mysterious organist. He was gone, and she was obliged to return the graceful bow to the King to whom she was betrothed from motives of policy. Mechanically she knelt at the altar—mechanically listened to the services and made the responses. Then her husband drew her to him in a convulsive embrace and whispered:

Elizabeth! my queen! look up!"

Trembling in every limb, she obeyed. Why did those dark eyes thrill her so? Why did that smile bring a glow to her cheeks? Ah, though the King wore the royal purple and many a jeweled order glittered on his breast, he seemed the same human person who had been employed to teach her organ music, and had taught her the lore of love.

"Elizabeth," murmured the monarch. "Bertram Hoffman the organist and King Oscar are one. Forgive my stratagem. I wished to marry you, but I would not drag you to the altar an unwilling bride. Your father was in the secret."

While tears of joy rained from her eyes, the new made queen returned her husband's fond kiss, and for once two hearts were made happy by a royal marriage.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The scorners' delight is their scorning.

Never go back, success lies just beyond.

No good can be accomplished without effort.

The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.

A weak person is sometimes laughed down.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?

How long we live, not years, but actions tell.

The greatest fool of all is he who fools himself.

Drop your habits and they cannot lower you.

All is but lip wisdom that wants experience.

Truth is as artless as a child, and as persuasive.

Common sense is the favorite daughter of Reason.

No man ever became really great without pains.

Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not?

You must stand your ground in the hour of duty.

Under divine law man must work and earn his bread.

There is no revenge so complete as forgiveness.

The next worst thing to lying is to get caught at it.

Organized charity uncovers a multitude of sins.

Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are.

A proud heart and a lofty mountain are never fruitful.

It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.

The blessed man does not sit in the seat of the scornful.

Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute?

Kindness will often succeed where eminent ability will fail.

Those who go for berries should not retreat from briars.

Genius beckons a man up, and if he attempts to climb will help him.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

The world is a comedy to those who think; a tragedy to those who feel.

How much more we might have learned if we had less to unlearn.

Life is no life without the blessing of a friendly and edifying conversation.

The sooner you cut loose from one who deceives you, the better off you will be.

Moral courage will rank higher than physical. The one is a daily necessity, while the other may be required only in emergencies.

Do not fret. It only adds to your burden. To work hard is very well; but to work hard and worry too, is more than human nature can stand.

Nothing is more beautiful than a serene, virtuous, happy old age. Such an old age belongs to every individual's life if he only knows how to build it.

It is impossible that anything so natural, so necessary and so universal as death, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil to mankind.

We can defile ourselves, but we cannot cleanse ourselves. The sheep can go astray alone, but he can never return to the fold again without the assistance of the shepherd.

There would be a great supply of wit and humor in this world, if we would only give others the same credit for being witty that we claim for ourselves.

A good many shrewd people have found out that the quickest way to get rich is to offer a fee to explain the art of getting rich to other people.

Sentimentalists like Byron and Shelly might have a horror of a woman who confesses to a hearty appetite; but the women who fills homes with sunshine are those who can both cook a good dinner and help eat it.

The tiniest daisy that smiles so sweetly at our feet owes its existence to the patient pushing upward of the small germ against all the obstacles of soil and stones, and, were it conscious, it might tell a tale of daily difficulty and danger sturdily met and bravely overcome. So in humanity itself all that is finest and most beautiful is intertwined with difficulty.

We are born in bonds, and lead through life in chains the strongest; bonds to the position in which we find ourselves, the inheritance physical and moral given by parentage. We are chained by customs; thinking as we are lead; even when we differ from our fellows, the divergence comes from a law within ourselves.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Late Details of the Situation of Affairs in the Flooded Region.

Searching For the Dead and Relieving the Living.

The situation of affairs in Johnstown a week after the terrible flood is summarized in the following dispatch from the stricken city: A summary of the situation shows that the work of clearing away the ruins is rapidly progressing under the direction of an organized committee, and considerable progress has been made. Seven thousand men are at work with 500 teams. The debris is being burned, and while this was in progress yesterday fire was started from flying sparks, causing a loss of over $50,000 on property that had escaped the flood.

Relief is being distributed under the auspices of the regular relief committee and the Red Cross Society. Much care has to be exercised in this, as many undeserving people endeavor to secure the supplies needed for sufferers. One hundred carloads of food are arriving daily, but twice as much is needed, and especially clothing and shoes.

VIEW OF FLOOD IN JOHNSTOWN—THE OPEN SPACE WAS IRON STREET.

There are grave fears of infection and those in charge are doing all in their power to get the dead bodies under ground. The dead bodies of many animals are being found and they are buried at once. The stench is said to be almost unbearable. Estimates of the loss of life vary from ten to fourteen thousand. Subscriptions are still coming in generously from all sections of the country.

The gorge caused by the embankment of floating debris against the Pennsylvania railway bridge, sixty acres in extent and forty feet in height, is supposed to contain hundreds of bodies, and the work of three days has hardly cleared a space as big as a ball room floor.

So little effect has the work of the past week made upon the wreck that one viewing it for the first time to-day would suppose that it was exactly as the flood left it, and with the force now at work on it a month will be consumed in clearing away the debris.

The ruins, filled with dead bodies, menace the people who have survived the hardships and exposure of the past week, and the fear of pestilence is spreading in the minds of the people. Indeed, the situation here is very gloomy from every point of view.

Ten thousand men have been gathered here from all over the country. This has been made the Mecca of the tramp, the idler and the thief, and a nameless fear of the rioting and disorder which experience in other scenes fortells must result from this gathering is taking possession of every mind.

The whole city is surrounded by a guard of militia and very strict regulations are enforced, while efforts are made to cut off as far as possible, the means of entrance to the city, and tickets are not sold to Johnstown except on a permit from the Relief Committee at Pittsburg. More troops stand under orders at Pittsburg, ready to come here at once if needed.

The excitement and exaltation of the past week has buoyed up the people, but now cases of nervous prostration and other ailments resulting from a weakened condition, overwork, improper, irregular and scanty nourishment and exposure are developing on every hand.

There is a small army of physicians here, gathered from everywhere, and the sick are being cared for in fairly good order.

All roads leading to Johnstown are crowded with cars and wagons bearing provisions and clothing for the sufferers. Freight traffic within miles of the stricken city is paralyzed, and the merchants of the surrounding towns have almost exhausted their stocks. Orders for goods of every description have been sent into Pittsburg, but unless they are for survivors of the flood they will not be shipped. The different commissionary departments are constantly crowded with applicants for food and clothing.

The subscriptions from all parts of the United States, and from the capitals of Europe, on the seventh day after the flood, reached the munificent sum of $1,850,000. Funds continued to pour in for the relief of the sufferers, and besides the money contributions large amounts of clothing and provisions were forwarded to Johnstown by the sympathizing people of other cities.

Estimated Loss of Life and Property.

The loss of life by the floods in the towns of Mineral Point, Franklinborough, East Conemaugh, Woodvale, Kerinville, Cambria, Minersville, Morrellville, Sheridan and Coopersdale, which, with Johnstown, constitute the string of communities in the direct path of the great flood, is about 2000, and the loss of property about $6,000,000. Johnstown proper will probably add about 7000 to the death list and about $18,000,000 to the financial loss. The Pennsylvania Railroad's loss will be about $10,000,000, making the total loss, as near as can now be figured, over 9000 lives and more than $34,000,000 of property.

The loss of life at Johnstown proper is but little more than a guess, and may go far higher. It was too large a place for anybody to know everybody, and the survivors are so scattered that the registration of the living, which has reached 12,000 in the district, indicates nothing. The loss in the smaller towns is obtained from leading men in each, who have in a measure got their heads again, and are able to think with some coolness. In detail the loss falls as follows:

	Lives.	*Property.*
Minera Point	16	$100,000
East Conemaugh and Franklin	38	120,000
Woodvale	300	3,500
Johnstown	7,000	18,000,000
Kernville	700	300,000
Cambria	1,000	750,000
Minersville	8	35,000
Morrellville	1	10,000
Sheridan and Coopersdale	..	75,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	..	10,000,000
Total	9,063	$32,830,000

P. E. Chapin, of Washington, who built the Gautier Steel Works, and up to January 1888, was general superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, said: "The loss sustained in round numbers, I should think, would reach $30,000,000. I doubt if twenty years will enable the Valley to recover from the shock."

W. S. Steele, Secretary of the Westmorland and Cambria Natural Gas Company, said: "Our company alone cannot replace its plant, which has been washed out, for less than $175,000."

Postmaster Bauman, of Johnstown, who knew every building in it, and is a stockholder in a large number of manufactories and mercantile concerns in the Valley, said: "I think that $20,000,000 will be found a very low estimate of Johnstown's financial loss. I am a trustee for the largest estate in Johnstown, and know what I am talking about when I make this estimate."

Out of a total population of 1030 at Woodvale 667 are known to have been saved, making the loss of life about 50 per cent. of the submerged portion of the village. It is estimated that the number of orphans in the Conemaugh Valley will be about 500. They are being removed to central points, where they can be found in case they are inquired for. St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church lost 27 out of a membership of 150. Rector A. P. Diller, wife and two children were drowned. Their new church building has disappeared.

The absence of former residents and of a fixed and familiar population is most striking in Johnstown. There are thousands of strangers and workmen from a distance there, but for the three first days the one perpetual question was: "Where are the people? Here are about 10,000. Where are the rest?"

How the Dam Broke.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* prints the following account of the breaking of the dam, from the lips of John G. Parke, Jr., a civil engineer who was engaged on the grounds of the South Fork Club:

"On Thursday night the dam was in perfect condition, and the water was not within seven feet of the top. At that stage the lake is nearly three miles long. It rained very hard Thursday night I am told, for I slept too soundly myself to hear it, but when I got up Friday morning I could see there was a flood, for the water was over the drive in front of the club-house, and the level of the water in the lake had risen until it was only four feet below the top of the dam. I rode up to the head of lake and saw that the woods were boiling full of water. South Fork and Muddy Run, which emptied into the lake were fetching down trees, logs, cut timber, and stuff from a saw-mill that was up in the woods in that direction. This was about 7:30 o'clock. When I returned, Colonel Unger, the President of the club, hired twenty-two Italians and a number of farmers joined in to work on the dam. Altogether thirty men were at work. A plow was run along the top of the dam, and earth was thrown in the face of the dam to strengthen it. At the same time a channel was dug on the west end of the dam to make a sluice way there. There was about three feet of shale rock through which it was possible to cut, but then we struck bed rock that it was impossible to get into without blasting. When we got the channel opened, the water soon scoured down to the bed rock, and a stream twenty feet wide and three deep rushed out on that end of the dam, while the weir was letting in an enormous quantity on the other end. Notwithstaning these outlets, the water kept rising at the rate of about ten inches an hour.

"By 11:30, I had made up my mind that it was impossible to save the dam, and getting on my horse I galloped down the road to South Fork to warn the people of their danger. The telegraph tower is a mile from the town, and I sent two men there to have messages sent to Johnstown and other points below. I heard that the lady operator fainted when she had sent off the news and had to be carried off. The people at South Fork had ample time to get to the high grounds and they were able to move their furniture too. In fact only one person was drowned at South Fork and he while attempting to fish something from the flood as it rolled by. It was just twelve o'clock when the telegraph messages were sent out, so that the people of Johnstown had over three hours' warning.

"As I rode back to the dam I expected almost every moment to meet the lake coming down on me, but the dam was still intact, although the water had reached the top. At about 1 o'clock I walked over the dam; at that time the water was three inches deep on it, and was gradually eating away the earth on the outer face. As the stream rolled down the outer face it kept wearing down the edge of the embankment, and I saw it was merely a question of time. I then went up to the club-house and got dinner, and when I returned I saw that a good deal more of the outer edge of the dam had crumbled away. The dam did not give way. At a rough guess I should say that there were sixty millions tons of water in that lake, and the pressure of that mass of water was increased by floods from two streams pouring into it, but the dam would have stood it could the level of the lake have been kept below the top of the dam. But the friction of the water pouring over the dam gradually wore it away from the outer face until the top became so thin that it gave way.

"The break took place at three o'clock. It was about ten feet wide at first and shallow, but now that the flood had made a gap, it grew wider with increasing rapidity, and the lake went roaring down the valley. That three miles of water was drained out in forty-five minutes. The downfall of those millions of tons was simply irresistible. Stones from the dam and boulders in the river bed were carried for miles. Trees went down like you might cut a mullein stalk with a swish of your cane. It was a terrible sight to see that avalanche of water go down that valley already choked with floods. Colonel Unger was completely prostrated by it and was laid up at the club house sick from his experiences."

An Insecure Dam.

Two expert engineers, A. M. Wellington and F. P. Burt, the latter associate editor of the *Engineering News*, of New York, have made an examination of the dam at South Forks which was the cause of the disaster. Mr. Wellington states that the dam was in every respect of very inferior construction and of a kind wholly unwarranted by good engineering practices of thirty years ago. Both the original and reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall, but only riprapped on the stopes. The original dam, however, was made in rammed and watered layers, which still show distinctly in the wrecked dam. The new end greatly added to its stability, but it was to all appearance simply dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill, or if rammed, shows no evidence of good effect from it. Much of the old part is standing intact, while adjacent parts of the new work are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of puddle or masonry either in the new or the old dam. It has been the invariable practice of engineers for thirty or forty years to use one or the other in building high dams of earth.

It is doubtful if there is a single other dam or reservoir in any other part of the United States of over fifty feet high which lacks this central wall. The reconstructed dam also bears the mark of great ignorance or carelessness in having been made nearly two feet lower in the middle than at the ends. It should rather have crowned in the middle, which would have concentrated the overflow if it should occur at the ends instead of in the centre.

Miss Halford's Narrow Escape.

Mrs. and Miss Halford, wife and daughter of President Harrison's Private Secretary, have reached Washington. Both were occupants of the day express on the Pennsylvania road, which was supposed to have been lost with all on board. Their train was stopped at Conemaugh station from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M. on the fatal Friday. Then the conductor heard the roar of the coming waters and rushed through the train and shouted: "To the hills; to the hills for your life!"

Mrs. Halford and her daughter sprang to the platform with many other passengers. By that time the great volume of water was but a few rods distant. Mrs. Halford scampered with her fellow travelers to a hill about 100 feet away. Miss Halford returned to the car for her mother's medicine case. This might have resulted in her death. When she again left the car the water was up to her waist.

Miss Halford was overcome by the flood before she reached the hill, and, had it not been for the gallantry of Postoffice Inspector Sprangler, must have succumbed. Sprangler lifted her in his arms, and at the risk of his own life carried her to a place of safety.

"The words: 'To the hills! To the hills!' are ringing in my ears yet," said pretty Miss Halford to a newspaper man.

Mr. Halford, who suffered keenly from suspense and anxiety, was elated as may be imagined. "I am the happiest man in America," he said to a correspondent.

Fears of an Epidemic in Johnstown.

A Washington dispatch says that Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, has received several telegrams from Johnstown, Penn., concerning the situation there. One of them is from Passed Assistant Surgeon Carrington, in which he says that he had conferred with Dr. Lee, the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, and had looked the situation over. He adds:

"There is danger of sickness unless active sanitary measures are taken. Corps are now being organized, dead animals are being burned as rapidly as possible, and disinfectants used freely. The work will require considerable time."

Another is from Dr. Lee, dated Johnstown, and says: "The situation here is very serious. A large sanitary corps will be needed with Carington, to remain as long as his services are needed. Make arrangements for at least a month."

Dr. Hamilton sent a telegram to Dr. Lee, saying that Dr. Carrington can remain as long as his services are necessary, and that disinfectants had been shipped. Dr. Lee acknowledged the receipt of this telegram, and said further that "temporary depopulation is being urged."

The Loss of an Express Train.

So many conflicting reports have been published concerning the loss of passengers and damage to the trains overtaken by the flood at Conemaugh that General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was asked to furnish the Associated Press with an official statement of the exact number of persons known or presumed to have been drowned from the two sections of the day express, and also a statement as to what became of the trains. Superintendent Pitcairn, at Pittsburg, who has had the matter under investigation, was communicated with by telegraph, and these facts were elicited:

As near as can be learned, nineteen lives were lost. Two cars, a passenger coach and a baggage car were washed away. The baggage car has been found. The missing coach may have been carried down to the debris at the Johnstown bridge. Some hours after the flood struck the train three Pullman sleepers came in contact with a burning car of lime, and were destroyed.

Brave Unselfishness of Two Children.

Frank Fraunheiser, during the flood at Johnstown, tried to save his wife, little son and two daughters, by dragging them up to the roof of his house. His wife and eldest daughter were carried away, but he managed to cling to the two small children until the house was crushed. The children were buried beneath the ruins, and the father worked for hours to get them out. When he reached the children, the boy said:

"Don't try to save me, papa. I'm fast here, Get Katie out."

The little girl's leg was broken, and she cried out to her father that it was useless to try to save her, and begged him to rescue her brother. The father succeeded in dragging both children from the ruins, and when he took the little girl in his arms, her face was white with the pain of her broken limb. As she was carried into a house she looked up suddenly and said, with a smile: "Don't look so sad, papa, I will cheer you up."

Wreckage Floating Down the Ohio.

A large quantity of wreckage from Johnstown has been pick up at Portsmouth, Ohio. At Sciotoville a pocketbook containing $5.26, a set of silver spoons marked "S. Y.," a bank book of the First National Bank of Johnstown containing a credit to Nathan Dyer, and two locks of hair were found.

Portions of wreckage from the Conemaugh Valley have passed Cincinnati. The Chief of Police ordered a patrol of skiffs to search for dead bodies among the wreckage.

Suicide and Insanity.

Edward Fisher, a leading lawyer of Johnstown, a young man, and the only survivor of a large family, has committed suicide by shooting himself during the morning. Another victim of the flood, a woman, all of whose family was lost, has become insane.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Heavy Losses on All Lines Running Through the Flooded Districts.

A list of the principal railroad bridges destroyed or damaged by the recent floods has been prepared by the *Railroad Gazette*. Among those named are the following: On the Pennsylvania road are the Granville bridge, on the Juniata four spans washed away, and the Mayer and Manayunk bridges, also on the Juniata, completely wrecked; Petersburg bridge, Shafer's Creek, completely wrecked; Viaduct bridge, Conemaugh River, washed away; South Fork bridge, Conemaugh River, two spans gone; Little Conemaugh bridge, No. 6, entirely destroyed.

The Philadelphia and Erie Road lost the Montgomery bridge, on the Susquehanna, and the Leechburg and Hyndman bridges, on the Bedford branch. Mount Dallas bridge was undermined and is impassable. Bolivar bridge, on the Conemaugh, and Linden bridge, on the Susquehanna, were swept away, while the Williamsport bridge lost three spans.

Of the twenty bridges south of Ralston on the Northern Central five are washed away and all the rest are badly damaged with one exception. North of Williamsport four or five small bridges across Lycoming Creek have been swept away. All the railroad bridges above Blairsville were carried away. Martinsburg high bridge over the Potomac River is partly gone, and the remainder is insecure. At Williamsport (Md.) a new iron bridge over the Potomac River was destroyed. Sinnemahoning bridge and Keating bridge, both crossing Sinnemahoning Creek, are gone. Several others have been lost, but their names are not given.

On the Philadelphia and Reading road, Sunbury bridge, on the Williamsport branch, lost three spans, and the Milton and Muncy bridges, on the Susquehanna, were completely destroyed. The Erie road lost several bridges near Hornellsville and Andover, N. Y., and the bridge at Elmira. A large bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road was swept away at Waverly, N. Y. The Fall Brook Coal Company lost two bridges.

On the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg two bridges were swept away, and the total loss of that road is estimated at $250,000 The Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington, D. C., was overflowed and the draw span with one fixed span adjoining it floated down stream.

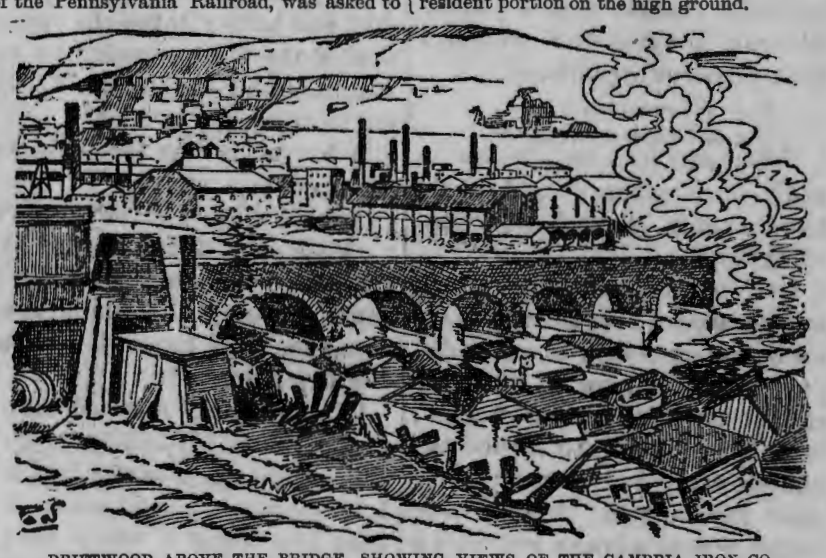
SWEPT BY FIRE.

The Entire Business Portion of Seattle, Washington Territory, in Ashes.

The business portion of Seattle, the largest city in Washington Territory, is in ashes. Every bank, hotel, place of amusement, all the leading business houses, all the newspaper offices, railroad depots, mills, steamboat wharves, coal bunkers, freight warehouses and telegraph offices are burned down.

The fire began at the corner of Front and Madison streets in the candy factory of Mr. Penteus, at 2:30 P. M., by some turpentine catching fire, and before midnight had consumed the whole business section of the city northward to Stetson and Post's Mill along Front and Second streets to the water front, involving a loss estimated from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The city is literally wiped out, except the resident portion on the high ground.



DRIFTWOOD ABOVE THE BRIDGE, SHOWING VIEWS OF THE CAMBRIA IRON CO.

A stiff breeze was blowing from the north west when the fire began and it soon got the best of the fire department. The water supply gave out within two hours after the fire began and then the flames had a clean sweep. Giant powder was used to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the flames, but with no effect.

The fire was not stopped by human efforts, but was driven south by the wind and burned until nothing was left within reach to feed upon.

The greater portion of the insurance is placed with foreign companies. California companies lose about $300,000 and Oregon companies $250,000. Not a single business house of importance is left standing.

Seattle is the largest city on Puget Sound thirty-eight miles from Tacoma, and has a population of about 20,000. It is charmingly situated on high terraces which rise above the shore of Elliot Bay. The city has grown with great rapidity, its business blocks were large and handsome, and its private houses are constructed with every modern comfort and convenience. It has many schools and churches, several daily newspapers, a number of hotels and bank buildings, and many mills and factories. The streets were lighted by gas and electricity, and the water service was constructed on a most extensive scale. The increase in the number of wharves and docks has been incessant, showing the advancing prosperity of the town. The suburbs are very beautiful and contain a number of luxurious country homes. The chief business of the community is in coal and lumber, the coal mines being especially valuable. There is also available an immense extent of rich farming land. The coal is shipped by rail and water to San Francisco. The harbor of Seattle is large and well sheltered, with a depth of water sufficient to float the largest steamers. The port does a great trade in salmon, and in manufactories of wood, flour and iron.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

THE

Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

N Y N U—23

MAKE CHICKENS PAY.

If you know how to properly care for them. For 25 cents in stamps you can procure a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUB HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts.

Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,

Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

Abaltio for Cancer

Is the only successful treatment. After removing the cancer we prevent reformation by eradicating cancerous poisons from the system.

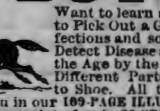
Write for circulars to

Holland Medical and Surgical Institute,

64 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Female Weakness is successfully treated by our eminent specialist, after all others have failed.

DO YOU



Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and effect a Cure? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal. How to Shoe. All this and other valuable information in our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK Postpaid on receipt of only 25 CENTS in stamps.

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CASH FURNISHED ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTY.

ADDRESS C. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT, U. S.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply.* B. F. J. & Co.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists

LATER NEWS.

By the capsizing of a boat in the Providence (R. I.) harbor John Moran, aged eighteen; James McNiff, nineteen, and William Hart, sixteen, were drowned.

Eleven business houses and offices in Syracuse, Kan., were burned.

John Feaster and Charles Colston, both colored, were hanged on the same scaffold at Yorkville, S. C., for the murder of W. C. Abernathy, a merchant.

Two men murdered the wife and son of Rev. Jacob Harness, a Baptist minister in Scott County, Tenn. They secured $74 in money and then burned the house.

The President has appointed Mahlon Chance, of New York, Inspector of Foreign Labor.

Colonel J. C. Kelton has been appointed Adjutant-General of the United States Army to succeed General Drum, retired. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1851.

A teacher named Keeling, while traveling by train to Birmingham, England, with his sweetheart, named Lister, killed the woman and threw her body out of the carriage. He then committed suicide.

Forty-three persons committed suicide in Vienna in May.

Arrangements have been made by the State of Pennsylvania to loan the city of Johnstown $1,000,000 to be used in rebuilding.

A westbound engine and car went through the bridge west of Petersburg, Penn., and Engineer Port and Fireman Hoffright were killed. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

A tornado wrecked many buildings at Danvers, Ill. A church was destroyed, freight cars blown from the track, a tile factory ruined and many barns and dwellings unroofed. The western part of Sedgwick County and the eastern part of Kingman County, in Kansas, suffered greatly, and a space twenty miles long by five miles wide was swept over by the tornado. A farmer named Rogers and his family were killed, and many others are homeless.

F. B. Reynolds and Thomas J. Lloyd, who murdered the wife of Rev. Jacob Harness, a Baptist minister in Scott County, Tenn., and his ten-year-old son, and then robbed and burned the house, were taken from jail and lynched.

The Dunkards have held their annual national meeting at Harrisonburg, Va.

Mr. McLeod, agent for Mrs. Sterling's plantation, got into an altercation with some colored men at a saloon and he shot and instantly killed two of them in Greenville, Miss.

President Harrison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Blaine to spend two weeks at the latter's cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., during July. The United States steamer Dispatch will take the Presidential party from Washington to the coast of Maine, and will lie there until Mr. Harrison is ready to go back.

Secretary Tracy issued an order in regard to the new plan of keeping the accounts of the navy so as not to accumulate unnecessary stocks of supplies.

The President has commuted the sentence of Captain George A. Armes, the retired army officer who assaulted Governor Beaver and was sentenced by court martial to be dismissed from the service, to confinement within such limits as the Secretary of War may prescribe and to deprivation of right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for a period of five years.

During the Persian Shah's visit to St. Petersburg, a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia in certain cases. Russia threatens the Shah if he makes concessions to England.

Four hundred natives were killed in the recent fight with the Germans at Saadani, on the east coast of Africa. The bulk of the property destroyed belonged to British Indians.

The statue of Giordano Bruno, the martyr, was unveiled at Rome with imposing ceremonies. Thirty thousand persons, including students and deputations from various parts of Italy, marched in procession through the principal streets.

A liberal Ministry has been formed in Brazil with Vicomte Preto as President.

M. FERRY INSULTED.

A Wild Scene in the French Chamber of Deputies.

An exciting scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris when Ferry rose to speak on the Education budget. The members of the Right rose as one man, and shouted and shrieked until they became hoarse. Ferry remained standing in his place, coolly waiting for an opportunity to be heard, but his enemies kept up the cry: "The blood of the Tonquin dead choke you!" while insults of the coarsest nature were hurled at him fast and thick.

When the angry deputies had quieted down somewhat from sheer exhaustion, Paul de Cassagnac, the famous duelist rose, and, with a contemptuous nod in the direction of the ex-Premier, said: "Let us submit to this infliction. Let us listen to this bourgeois, this Venlean deputy." Then facing the President, who was all the time shouting "Order! Order!" he said: "We swallow our disgust, Mr. President. Let him talk." Ferry then proceeded with his speech.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Striking Miners Resort to Arson—Seven Victims in the Flames.

The silver miners in the Ural Mountains, Russia, have struck and have set on fire the houses of the managers in Ekateringburg.

The factories adjoining were also set afire and seven persons who were in the buildings were burned to death. The military were called out and restored order.

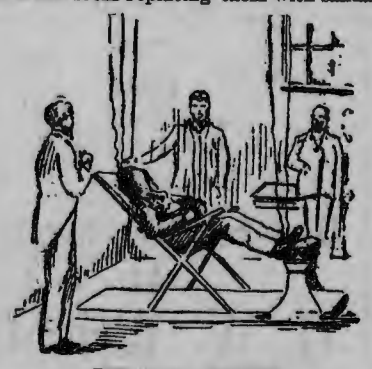
DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

The Method to be Used in Punishing Murderers in New York.

Electrical Engineer Harold P. Brown, of New York, is superintending the electrical apparatus to be used in the execution of the convicted murderer, who will be the first man to die under the new law in New York providing that hereafter in the State the death penalty shall be administered by electricity instead of by hanging.

THE DEATH CAP.

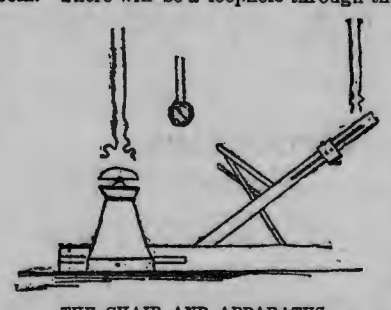
A Westinghouse dynamo with an alternating current will be used. The victim will be seated on a raised platform in a reclining chair to the back of which he will be fastened by straps around his body. A rubber cap that will cover all of his head but the face will then be slipped on the condemned man. In the centre of this cap at the base of the brain, is a metal cone, perforated, to which the electric wire will be fastened. While attendants are fixing on this cap and attaching the wire, others will remove the prisoner's shoes and socks replacing them with sandals,



THE FATAL MOMENT.

the soles of which are of metal. Then the condemned man's feet will be fastened to a metal foot-rest to which other wires will be attached. While these arrangements are being made the electrician will, by the aid of an ingenious contrivance concealed in the chair, learn the maximum resistance of the prisoner and so be able to tell just how many volts strong the current must be to destroy him.

Previous to being led into the death chamber the prisoner will be allowed whatever opportunity he desires for religious consolation and farewell. When placed in the chair only the officers and physicians allowed by law will be present. The dynamo and apparatus will be concealed in an adjoining room. There will be a loophole through the



THE CHAIR AND APPARATUS.

wall, so that the engineer can view the progress of the proceedings and be able at the proper moment to turn on the death-dealing current should there, through nervousness or other cause, be any mistake in signaling. At the last moment a black cloth will be laid over the condemned man's face, and an instant later will follow the signal for the current to be turned on. It is estimated that these arrangements will occupy at least five minutes' time—long enough for the prisoner to experience the agonies of a hundred deaths. When the current is turned on death is expected to follow instantaneously.

JUSTICE GRAY'S MARRIAGE.

He Weds a Daughter of the Late Justice Matthews.

Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court and Miss Jeannette Matthews, daughter of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, were married a few evenings ago in Washington at the residence of the bride. The house was elaborately decorated with flowers, and the bridal couple, during the performance of the ceremony, stood in the front parlor, surrounded by a semicircle of palms. The Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. John's, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Convenant officiated, and read the service of the Episcopal Church.

Those present were Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Paul and Eva Matthews, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. and the Misses Wood, Justice and the Misses Strong, Justice and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Miss Waite, and Miss Lucy Corkhill. The ushers were Wm. C. Endicott, Jr., and Blair Lee.

After the marriage supper was served in the dining-room and late in the evening the bridal couple left for a country place in the neighborhood of Boston, where they will remain until July, when they go to Europe.

HIS MOUTH CLOSING UP.

The Strange Affliction of a Wealthy Resident of Wisconsin.

Richard Chandler, a prominent resident of the town of Irving, Wis., is on the verge of the grave as the result of an affliction that has puzzled the doctors and which stands unique in the records of medical history. For several years Chandler's mouth has been gradually growing together until now the orifice is only about the size of a small marble. All efforts to check the strange growth have been unavailing. Chandler is now unable to take sufficient nourishment to satisfy the demands of his system. It is proposed to cut his mouth open and prevent its further closing by artificial means, and the patient says his affliction is a forwarning of his approaching dissolution and will not allow his physician to operate upon him. Chandler is worth $500,000, and he has only one heir, an idiot son, now in an asylum.

A GOLDEN STREAM.

Seventeen Cities in One Day Subscribe $564,200 for the Flood Victims.

These are the totals of the sums raised in seventeen cities on the first day that subscriptions were opened for the sufferers at Johnstown:

Philadelphia	$230,000
Pittsburg	150,000
New York	110,000
Chicago	20,000
Bethlehem, Penn	15,000
Lancaster, Penn	8,200
Cincinnati	6,800
Boston	4,600
Easton, Penn	4,000
Allentown, Penn	3,000
Baltimore	3,000
Harrisburg, Penn	2,100
Trenton, N. J	2,000
Jacksonville, Florida	2,000
Scranton, Penn	1,500
West Chester, Penn	1,000
Albany, N. Y	1,000
Total	$564,200

Is it any Wonder

that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells all other blood and liver medicines, since it possesses such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

$500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Nasal Catarrh offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

Chicago covers an area of 37 square miles or 23,680 acres, against 120 square miles in Philadelphia.

Dobbins's Electric Soap has been made for 24 years. Each years sales have increased. In 1888 sales were 2,047,620 *boxes*. Superior quality, and absolute uniformity and purity made this possible. Do *you* use it? Try it.

The sixteen buildings of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, have been finished at a cost of $2,050,000.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome, the blood is purified and vitalized, stomach strengthened, appetite restored.

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Webster's Illustrated

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Who that reads doesn't every day come across words whose meaning he does not know, and which he cannot pronounce or spell? Hence the demand for a moderate-sized Dictionary which can be kept at hand always ready for reference. Such a work will be used a hundred times as much as a large unwieldy volume, and therefore is a greater educator.

As the Spelling and Pronunciation of many common words have been changed during the last 30 years, people owning the old-fashioned Dictionaries need a modern one. Here it is at a trifling cost. Postpaid for 25c. in 1c. or 2c. stamps.

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134 Leonard St., N. Y. City

THE MARKETS.

23 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 75	@ 4	87½
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@45	00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@ 5	50
Sheep	5 00	@ 5	70
Lambs	6 10	@ 8	00
Hogs—Live	4 70	@ 5	70
Dressed	6½	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@ 4	50
Patents	4 75	@ 6	00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	81⅝	@	82½
Rye—State	49	@	51
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39½	@	42½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	26	@	30
Hay—No. 1	82½	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.50c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	18	@	18½
Dairy, fair to good	14½	@	16½
West. Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Factory	8½	@	12½
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11
Skims—Light	7½	@	9
Western	—	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	14½	@	15
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 00	@ 4	30
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@ 4	25
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 00	@ 5	00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 75	@ 4	85
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	77	@	78
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37¾
Oats—No. 2, White	31	@	31½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 80	@ 6	35
Corn—Steamer Yellow	46	@	47½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	41
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	4½
Lambs	4½	@	6¼
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@ 4	25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, June	87	@	89
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, June	41	@	41¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	38
Potatoes—Early Rose	30	@	40
Butter—Creamery Extra	17½	@	18
Cheese—Part skims			

Time Rolls Its Ceaseless Course.

Invention has been succeeded by invention, tending to the benefit of mankind; till the very elements have become subservient to his will. Witness the winged lightning trained to become a fleet and trusty messenger, the placid water converted into a power, the like of which surpasses the understanding.

The cunning, craft and ingenuity of man have achieved wonders for his amelioration, comfort and requirements.

Under this connection it may not be out of place to note of what service Dr. Radway has been to his fellow men in discovering and compounding, safe and reliable Medicines for the Relief of pain, and for the cure of disease.

Dr. Radway's Medicines, so long and favorably known to the public, have never been more popular than of the present time. Their excellence extends all over the world. They are alike welcomed by the rich as by the poor. In all properly stored homes Radway's Ready Relief, Sarsaparillian Resolvent or Radway's Pills are sure to be found. Dr. Radway's Medicines can at all times be relied upon, each to perform its proper function.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure antidote for pain, is quicker in its operation, and more powerful than any other preparation; while it is entirely free from the dangerous effects of many which numb the senses and clog the circulation.

Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable and effectual because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one, and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action, the cause of the Pain is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the cure of pain and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent is the great Medical Discovery of the age for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofula in all its forms, Syphilis with its tremendous train of evils, and Cutaneous diseases of all kinds, often so difficult to cure and yet so formidable and antagonistic to good health and to good looks.

Radway's Pills, the only reliable substitute for Calomel or Mercury, are still the people's favorite purgatives; and a sure cure for costiveness, indigestion, palpitation and the kindred diseases of the bowels, liver and stomach that result from over eating or use of improper food or improper use of stimulants, or overflow of bile in the blood, and all cases where a purgative cathartic, aperient or laxative Medicine is required.

Dr. Radway's Medicines can be had of any Druggist or at most of the country stores.

In the United States there is one suicide to every 15,000 people.

For Cure of Sprains & Strains use St. Jacobs Oil

Cures Promptly and Permanently Without Return of Pain.

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MARK. S.S.S. TRADE

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. Nance,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S. S. S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. Miss Annie Geesling.
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
Swift Specific Co.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION John W. Morris, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
Best in the World. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

WANTED—Every one to investigate; $2 judiciously invested will lead to a fortune; an opportunity for people with limited means. Send stamp for particulars. TYLER & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

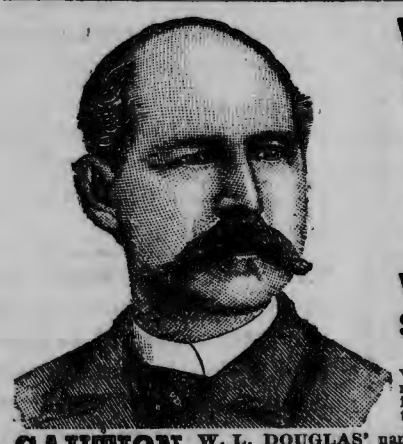
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address **DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.**

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen.
ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses.
ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Attorney, Washington, D. C., will get your Pension without Delay.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

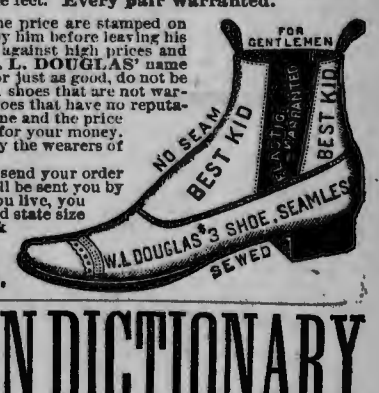
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you wear; if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.



W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DICTIONARY

ONLY $1.00, POSTPAID.

Improve Your Mind

IN SPARE MOMENTS INSTEAD OF WASTING YOUR TIME.

A few minutes' earnest study of this excellent work each day will result in your knowing German.

Cheapest and Best in Market.

This Book contains **624** Finely Printed Pages of Clear Type on Excellent Paper, and is Handsomely yet Serviceably Bound in Cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. If you know a German word and desire to know its meaning in English, you look in one part of the Book; while if the English word is known and you want to translate it into German, you look into another part of the Book.

It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Consider how easily you can master German with the aid of this Dictionary if a half hour per day is devoted to study, how much benefit can be derived from the knowledge, and hasten to send for this first-class book.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, New York.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

A WORD TO VOTERS.

Are you in favor of opening a liquor saloon again in the most prominent place in your village?

If you favor that, then vote against the Prohibitory amendment. If you are not in favor of the open saloon, then vote for the amendment. This is the simple practical question in this election.

If you are in favor of licensing a saloon in your community, you surely know what it brings with it—ruined homes, lost boys, wasted money, much sorrow, much suffering and a corrupted ballot.

Citizens of Huntingdon county: Mark down the name of the man who votes against the Amendment, and see if he is not, ten years after this, ashamed to ackowledge it. Only the ignorant and prejudiced, and a few who love their drink more than themselves or their homes, can vote against the Amendment.

Why are all the ministers, all the judges, nearly all the attorneys, almost all the leading business men, the reliable mechanics, the prosperons farmers, and a large number of honest workmen in various branches of industry, favoring the Amendment? Because the open saloon is a menace to our Government, a menace to the homes, a menace to our citizens. On which side will you be on the morning of the great battle, June 18th? Consider the matter fairly and VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT.

J. R. SIMPSON, Chairman.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

General Palmer Says the Ladies May Do Some Campaign Work.

A statement has been going the rounds of the State press that, according to a dictum of Henry W. Palmer, chairman of the State Prohibition Committee, it is a violation of the law for women to attempt to influence voters at the polls. Mr. Palmer denied this to an *Inquirer* reporter some days since, and now he has written a letter to a Mahanoy lady in reply to a question on the subject. This is Mr. Palmer's letter:

WILKSBARRE, May 27, 1889.—DEAR MADAME: I have your letter requesting my opinion whether women may lawfully attend the polls on the 18th of June for the purpose of soliciting votes and influencing voters.

In reply I have to say that I have carefully examined the act of 1839, which is supposed to apply to the case, and form its terms, construed by established rules, am of opinion:

First, That women were not in contemplation of the General Assembly when the act was passed. They are not within the penalty clause and therefore would not be liable to a penalty under its provisions.

Second, That as the act only forbids persons not qualified electors from being at the polls, any person within the prohibited class might safely be next door to the polls on adjoining property without incurring a penalty, as this is a penal statute and must be strictly construed, and there solicit votes.

I have taken the opinion of lawyers learned in criminal law who sustain this view.

Third, If you choose to attend at or near the polls on election day, no one can lawfully interfere with you without swearing out a warrant before a magistrate and placing it in the hands of an officer, who could then arrest you, but you would have the right to go before the nearest magistrate and enter bail and then return to business.

Fouth, as to the propriety of attending the election. It seems to me as fit for a woman to go there if she desires as to any other public gathering, and as women have infinitive concern in the result of this election the propriety is all the more manifest.

Fifth, As to the advisability of going, that must be judged in each locality. If you do go, don't argue, just plead.

Very Truly Yours,
HENRY W. PALMER.

Mrs. I. P. ZIMMERMAN,
Mahanoy City, Pa.

DOES LICENSE PAY?

Does it pay to have fifty working men poor and ragged in order to have one saloon keeper dressed in broadcloth and flush of money?

Does it pay to hang one citizen because another got him drunk?

Does it pay to have a dozen intelligent young men turned into thieves and vagabonds that one may get a living by selling rum?

Does it pay to receive $500 for a license and then pay several thousand for trying a man for murder, induced by the rum sold him?

Does it pay to have a hundred homes blasted, ruined, defiled, turned into a hell of misery, strife and want, that some wholesale rumseller may build up a large fortune?

Does it pay to have twenty mothers and their children dress in rags live in hovels, daily famish, that one rum seller's wife and children may live in ease and affluence?

Does it pay to have hundreds of thousands of men and woman in the almshouses, penitentiaries and hospitals, and thousands more in the asylums for the idiotic and insane, that a few capitalists of the whiskey ring may profit by such atrocity?

Does it pay to tolerate a traffic which breeds crime, poverty, idleness, shame and death wherever it is allowed?—Selected.

THE battle on Tuesday next is between the home and the saloon, between the right and an infamous system which has long oppressed, plundered and murdered its many victims. Never were the electors of Pennsylvania called upon to render a more important decision. It is not a question of the personal liberty of the citizens. Its purpose is to overthrow an oligarchy; to outlaw a business which under the protection of the law has defied law. If the people adopt the amendment, if adequate laws are passed for its enforcement and if those laws are faithfully enforced, as they will be after a struggle, crime will diminish, pauperism will decrease and the taxes of the citizens will be made much lighter. One would think that in an issue where the facts are all on one side the result should not be doubtful. But we have thousands of voters in this state who are not fit to exercise the franchise, and other thousands whose timidity, or greed or indifference put them on the strong side. Notwithstanding the fact that the liquor dealers have been unable to present a single reason why they should be permitted to rob and poison their victims under the law, they have a large following. Let every friend of humanity, every one who desires the welfare of the state work zealously from this time until the close of the polls for the Amendment.—*Altoona Tribune.*

TESTIMONY from the prohibition states is overwhelmingly to the effect that the people would never tolerate the return of the saloon. The desperate efforts of the liquor dealers to defeat the Amendment in Pennsylvania is the best sort of testimony in its favor. If constitutional prohibition were the failure that they proclaim it to be, they would all be in favor of its adoption.

An Open-Air Constitutional Amendment Meeting, to be addressed by Geo. B. Orlady, Esq., of Huntingdon, will be held in Mapleton, Monday evening, June 17, 1889. Let every voter be out and hear the issue fairly discussed. Should the weather be unfavorable for an open-air meeting, the address wil be delivered in the M. E. church.

THE SALOON AS A BANK.

You deposit your money— and lose it!
Your time—and lose it!
Your character—and lose it!
Your strength—and lose it!
Your manly independence—and lose it!
Your self control—and lose it!
Your home comfort—and lose it!
Your wife's happiness—and lose it!
Your own soul—and lose it!

Over nine-tenths of the people engaged in the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania are foreigners or of foreigh decent.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the women interested in the business are foreign born. We make a great outcry against the isms of the foreigners. The liquor business is the intrenchment of the isms. And yet Americans are asked to march to the polls next Tuesday and vote to continue this traffic which controls the ballot box, throttles the will of the people, menaces and defies American laws and pinciples. Will any American vote with this foreign business?

THE first Philadelphia paper to reach Mapleton after the great flood was the *Inquirer*, receive by the ITEM. It was the issue of June 3d and arrived June 7th, but in it the Johnstown horror was accurately portrayed. The *Inquirer*, under its new management, has already attained the front rank in journalism.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught in any season.

To think the more a person eats the stronger he will become.

To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn.

To eat as if you had only a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

To think any nostum or patent medicine is a specific for all diseases the flesh is heir to.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants), is good for the system, without regard to the after effects.

A professional "funny man" says that he once gave a humorous lecture at which all his audience roared with laughter, with the exception of an old man in one of the front seats, who preserved an aspect owl-like solemnity. The humorist almost exhausted himself in efforts to win one smile from that stolid visage, and he was only relieved by hearing, after the lecture, that the man was stone deaf.

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier; one of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow; each of us may have fixed in his mind that out of a single household may flow influences that shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring in any quantity desired.

Large Stock of Queen's-ware, just arrived.

Also, Full Line of General Merchandise. At

G. W. Wright's,

Mapleton, Penn's.

A. J. FOSTER'S

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, & Feed.

I have the nicest lot of Potatoes in the market—both for eating and for seed. Just received a ½ bbl. of Mackerel; also, stock of Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, at Low Prices. Call and examine the goods and inquire the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, —Confectioneries, Etc.—

Fish! Fish! Fish!
Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of—
FLOUR,
ranging in price from $1.25 to $1.40 per one-fourth Bbl. **Isenberg's Fancy** is equal to any in the —market.—

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.— Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon Shoulders, 10 cts. Lard, 12 cts.

—Store in—
—FRONT—
of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.

Compare Prices and Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in —a First-class General Merchandise—

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouirng Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.
1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.
2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.
3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.
For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.
We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,		$2.60
"Lola"	" "	2.30
Bran,	" "	1.00
Shorts,	" "	1.15
Corn Meal,	" "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,		.30 to .40
Rye, " "		.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.		.60
" " " "		.60
Screenings,	" "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,		1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,		19.00, 23,00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, June 12, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

Constitutional Amendment.

The additional article to the State Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, and to be voted on June 18, is as follows:

Article XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such a manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

LOCAL NOTES.

—We are under obligations to Miss. Sadie Fields for favors.

—Swope & Gayton's stone quarries are both in operation at present.

—Latest styles in summer dress goods at J. G. Gillam's.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—A.J.McMullin is confined to his home with pneumonia. Apprehension is felt as to his recovery.

—L. A. Robertson, of New York, proprietor of Mapleton Tannery, arrived in town to-day at noon.

—Miss Mattie McDivitt, formerly a school teacher in Mapleton, was among the drowned at Johnstown.

—R. J. Coons, editor of the Orbisonia *Dispatch*, spent last Saturday, viewing the ruin and devastation at Mapleton.

—J. G. Gillam offers bargains in clothing—an entire new stock.

—One Italian had a leg broken and two others were seriously injured while working on the track near Mill Creek last Wednesday.

—New board walks were put down from G. W. Wright's store to D. E. Evens' corner and in front of W. H. McDonald's residence.

—Oliver Cunningham of Huntingdon, a well known traveling salesman, had a paralytic stroke yesterday morning. His left side is affected.

—People in this section have exercised themselves more in the way of walking in the last ten days than they did in as many months before. Necessity.

—Thomas Himes, of Harrisburg, had a two-inch scalp wound inflicted and his shoulder bruised by one of the large iron stringers at the bridge striking him on Thursday.

—We have to much queen's-ware and are selling at a sacrifice. J. G. GILLAM.

—Conductor David Houck, of Huntingdon, had his left ankle fractured by a falling timber, while working on the track near Mill Creek on Tuesday evening of last week.

—Rev. W. Cramer visited Johnstown last week, to look after friends and property. He found his property safe, but many of his friends and former neighbors were carried away by the flood.

—Blair Waite, of Altoona, had his left foot mashed, Thursday afternoon, while helping to put one of the iron girders in place at the tressel work west of Vandevanders bidge. He was sent to his home, after having his foot dressed by the company's physician, G. W. Dr. Simson.

—Jere Barkley had two toes of his left foot taken off last Saturday by a rail falling thereon. He was assisting to put in the switch at the west end of Jackstown water trough when the accident happened.

—The work of cleaning up the debris is progressing rapidly. Disinfectants should be freely used in the inundated districts. The deposit of the flood may breed contagious diseases if proper precautions be not taken.

—Daniel Parsons, who has been visiting in Kansas for the past eight weeks, returned home to-day. He speaks in glowing terms of the land and people. He spent some time in Indian territory and also visited a brother in Illinois whom he had not seen for 34 years.

—Boots and shoes—we sell them close and our trade onthem is increasing.

J. G. GILLAM.

—B. E. Greenland, student at Ardenheim tower, aged 18, son of Amon Greenland, of Cassville, in trying to get away from a dangerous position at Coal Siding, Thursday morning last, broke his left leg over a rail, by getting his foot under the same. The fracture is a bad one and is technically termed a "compound comminuted fracture."

—The first train to reach Mapleton since the flood was a Tyrone train, last Friday evening, hauled by engine No. 433, with a load of lumber for the Ryde bridge. Mail east, the same evening, hauled by engine No. 998, proceeded as far east as Newton Hamilton and returned as fast line. It is expected that one track will be completed between Altoona and Harrisburg by the latter part af this week.

—The county commissioners to-day accepted the bid of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company for the erection of three new bridges in this county to take the place of three destroyed by the late flood. These bridges will be located at Huntingdon, Mill Creek and, Orbisonia. They will aggregate in length 1,000 feet and are to be completed by August 1. In all, there were twenty-six county bridges swept away in Huntingdon county.

—Mrs. Clara Miller, wife of Thompson Miller, died at her home at Huntingdon Furnace, last evening after a brief illness. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of D. M. Cowher and was married less than a year ago to Mr. Miller. Her husband and a babe, but a few days old survive her. She was aged 19 years and 7 days. The remains will be brought to Mapleton on Friday morning and interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

—Hats and caps—too many on hands, but they are going fast. The price is selling them.

J. G. GILLAM.

—The railroad bridge west of Petersburg, known as Neff's bridge, was washed away by the flood. Tressels have been put up and a single track laid thereon. Last Saturday morning, a train in charge of Conductor James Irwin, engineer, Lincoln Port, fireman, Harry Hefright, and flagman Fred Hatfield was started west from Huntingdon on Oyster Express schedule. They misunderstood the order to cross over to the single track when they reached the bridge and as a result they ran into the chasm falling over a precipice about thirty feet high. The fireman was instantly killed, the engineer died the next day, and the conductor received several bruises. The engine and two coaches were completely wrecked.

—How people live in New York is a subject of general interest, and it is fully treated of, from the lowest hovels to the palaces of Fifth Avenue, in a beautiful illustrated article in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for June. It takes you by way of illustrations and descriptions, from the squalor of the 5-cent lodging-houses, through the various phases of life to the gorgeous modern flats and the palatial homes of the Astors and Vanderbilts. In this number is found also "Amusements in Japan," which, differing so radically from our amusements, are amusing to read about, especially as the article is so finely illustrated. "How to form a Club," by "Jenny June," is necessarily well written, and in a chatty way gives much good advice. There are numerous other interesting articles and amusing stories, and a full-page water-color of "Water-Lilies" is well worth framing. It is a beautiful number and will no doubt have an immense sale.

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

Philip Hooper.

Philip Hooper died, of dropsy, at his residence in this place, Sunday evening, June 9, 1889, aged 61 years and 5 months. He was a native of this county and was one of the early settlers in this neighborhood. Since his residence in Mapleton he filled many positions with credit. For eighteen years he had been a justice of the peace, having first been elected to fill the unexpired term of A. H. Bauman in 1871. Last spring he was again elected to the office but did not lift his commission. He was a consistent member of the United Brethren church most of his life. Frequently he expressed to his pastor his strong faith in the promises of God, and his preparation for the future. About two years ago symptoms of dropsy appeared in his system. He bore his intense sufferings meekly and patiently.

His remains were interred in the cemetery at this place yesterday arternoon. Rev. W. Cramer, who officiated at the services, spake briefly but feelingly from 2 Corinthians, 5-1. The funeral was largely attended. A widow and seven children survive him. The bereaved have our sympathies.

It is a mistake to suppose that because milk is a liquid food it is at the same time a drink which is capable of satisfying the thirst of infants. Although milk appeases hunger, it makes thirst more intense after it has remained sometime in the stomach and digestion has begun. It is thirst which causes healthy, breast-nursing infants to cry for long periods of time in many instances. There are many cases of indigestion due to weakness or insufficiency of the gastric juice which would be greatly benefitted or even cured if the child were allowed an occasional drink of water.—*Medical Classics.*

Twelve Golden Rules: Hold integrity sacred; observe good manners; endure trials patiently; be prompt in all things; make good acquaintances; shun the company of the idle; dare to do right; fear to do wrong; watch carefully over your temper; never be afraid of being laughed at; fight life's battle manfully, bravely; use your leisure moments for study; sacrifice money rather than principle.

It is a misake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

Mrs. M. E. Evans

Has opened out the Largest Stock

—of—

Millinery -:- Goods

ever brought to Mapleton. Hats, Bonnets, Frames for Hats and Bonnets, Lace Braid Hats, Flowers, Full Line of Trimmings, Ribbons, Veilings, Ornaments—anything to fit out a fashionable Hat or Bonnet.

Head Wear trimmed out in Latest Styles at Lowest Prices.

Notions, Dry Goods, Swiss and Colored Emdroideries.

Boys' Shirt Waists. Baby Clothes a specialty. Pinking and Stamping.

New Style Curtain Lace—very cheap. Braid Sets and Girdles. COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,

Greenland & Pheasant,

CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

THOS. M. OAKS,

Huntingdon, Pa., May 17, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsont'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 53	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	1 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed. No. 10.	Mixed. No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed. No. 7.	Mixed. No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	L9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

J. G. GILLAM.

The Flood.

We sustained considerable damage by the flood, but our business is not demoralized. We have worked very hard to separate the goods that were "watered" from those not affected.

Our damaged goods have been selling fast. There are not many of them left and we are glad of it. We have yet a few pairs of shoes, some prints, white goods, dress goods, etc., and a great lot of hats; also, about $100 worth of pocket-knives, scissors, revolvers, razors, razor-strops, pocket-books, etc. These must go. If you want the advantage of the bargains, you had better call early.

We have plenty of goods which were not affected by the flood and are able to supply our customers with staple goods. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Christ the Village Lad."

TEXT: "*And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him.*"—Luke ii., 40.

About Christ as a village lad I speak. There is for the most part a silence more than eighteen centuries long about Christ between infancy and manhood. What kind of a boy was He? Was He a genuine boy at all, or did there settle upon Him from the start all the intensities of martydom? We have on this subject only a little guessing, a few surmises, and here and there an unimportant "perhaps." Concerning what bounded that boyhood on both sides we have whole libraries of books and whole galleries of canvas and sculpture.

But pen and pencil and chisel have with few exceptions passed by Christ the village lad. Yet by three conjoined evidences I think we can come to as accurate an idea of what Christ was as a boy as we can of what Christ was as a man.

First, we have the brief Bible account. Then we have the prolonged account of what Christ was at thirty years of age. Now you have only to minify that account somewhat and you find what He was at ten years of age. Temperaments never change. A sanguine temperament never becomes a phlegmatic temperament. A nervous temperament never becomes a lymphatic temperament. Religion changes one's affections and ambitions, but it is the same old temperament acting in a different direction. As Christ had no religious chauge, He was as a lad what He was as a man, only on not so large a scale. When all tradition and all art and all history represent Him as a blonde with golden hair I know He was in boyhood a blonde.

We have, beside, an uninspired book that was for the first three or four centuries after Christ's appearance received by many as inspired and which gives prolonged account of Christ's boyhood. Some of it may be true, most of it may be true, none of it may be true. It may be partly built ou facts, or by the passage of the ages, some real facts may have been distorted. But because a book is not divinely inspired we are not therefore to conclude that there are not true things in it. Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" was not inspired, but we believe it although it may contain mistakes. Macaulay's "History of England" was not inspired, but we believe it although it may have been marred with many errors. The so-called apocryphal Gospel in which the boyhood of Christ is dwelt upon I do not believe to be divinely inspired, and yet it may present facts worthy of consideration. Because it represents the boy Christ as performing miracles some have overthrown that whole apocryphal book. But what right have you to say that Christ did not peform miracles at ten years of age as well as at thirty? He was in boyhood as certainly divine as in manhood. Theu while a lad He must have had the power to work miracles, whether He did or not work them. When, having reached manhood, Christ turned water into wine that was said to be the beginning of miracles. But that may mean that it was the beginning of that series of manhood miracles. In a word, I think that the New Testament is only a small transcript of what Jesus did and said. Indeed, the Bible declares positively that if all Christ did and said were written the world would not contain the books. So we are at liberty to believe or reject those parts of the apocryphal Gospel which say that when the boy Christ with His mother passed a band of thieves He told His mother that two of them, Dumachus and Titus by name, would be the two thieves who afterward would expire on crosses beside Him. Was that more wonderful than some of Chirst's manhood prophesies? Or the uninspired story that the boy Christ made a fountain spring from the roots of a sycamore tree so that His mother washed His coat in the stream—was that more unbelievable than the manhood miracle that changed common water into a marriage beverage? Or the uninspired story that two sick children were recovered by bathing in the water where Christ had washed? Was that more wonderful than the manhood miracle by which the woman twelve years a complete invalid should have been made straight by touching the fringe of Christ's coat?

In other words, while I do not believe that any of the so-called apocryphal New Testament is inspired, I believe much of it is true; just as I believe a thousand books, none of which are divinely inspired. Much of it was just like Christ. Just as certain as the man Christ was the most of the time getting men out of trouble, I think that the boy Christ was the most of the time getting boys out of trouble. I have declared to you this day a boys' Christ. And the world wants such a one. He did not sit around moping over what was to be, or what was. From the way in which natural objects enwreathed themselves into his sermons after He had become a man I conclude there was not a rock or a hill or a cavern or a tree for miles around that He was not familiar with in childhood. He had cautiously felt His way down into the caves and had with lithe and agile limb gained a poise on many a high tree top. His boyhood was passed among grand scenery as most all the great natures have passed early life among the mountains. They may live now on the flats, but they passed the receptive days of ladhood among the hills.

Among the mountains of New Hampshire, or the mountains of Virginia, or the mountains of Kentucky, or the mountains of Switzerland, or Italy, or Austria, or Scotland, or mountains as high and rugged as they, many of the world's thrilling biographies began. Our Lord's boyhood was passed in a neighborhood twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea and surrounded by mountains five or six hundred feet still higher. Before it could shine on the village where this boy slept the sun had to climb far enough up to look over hills that held their heads far aloft. From yonder height His eye at one sweep took in the mighty scoop of the valleys and with another sweep took in the Mediterranean Sea, and you hear the grandeur of the cliffs and the surge of the great waters in His matchless sermonology. One day I see that divine boy, the wind flurrying His hair over His sun browned forehead, standing on a hill top looking off upon Lake Tiberias, on which at one time according to profane history are, not four hundred, four thousand ships. Authors have taken pains to say that Christ was not affected by these surroundings, and that He from within lived outward and independent of circumstances. So far from that being true, He was the most sensitive being that ever walked the earth, and if a pale invalid's weak finger could not touch His robe without strength going out from Him, these mountains and seas could not have touched His eye without irradiating His entire nature with their magnificence. I warrant that He had mounted and explored all the fifteen hills around Nazareth, among them Hermon with its crystal coronet of perpetual snow, and Carmel and Tabor and Gilboa, and they all had their sublime echo in after time from the Olivetic pulpit.

And then it was not uncultivated grandeur. These hills carried in their arms or on their backs gardens, groves, orchards, terraces, vineyards, cactus, sycamores. These outbranching foliages did not have to wait for the floods before their silence was broken, for through them and over them and in circles round them and under them were pelicans, were thrushes, were sparrows, were nightingales, were larks, were quails, were blackbirds, were patridges, were bulbuls. Yonder the white flocks of sheep snowed down over the pasture lands. And yonder the brook rehearses to the pebbles its adventures down the rocky shelving. Yonder are the oriental homes, the housewife with pitcher on the shoulder entering the door, and down the lawn in frout children reveling among the flaming flora. And all this spring and song and grass and sunshine and shadow woven into the most exquisite nature that ever breathed or wept or sung or suffered. Through studying the sky between the hills Christ had noticed the weather signs, and that a crimson sky at night meant dry weather next day, and that a crimson sky in the morniug meant wet weather before night. And how beautifully He made use of it in after years as He drove down upon the pestiferous Pharisee and Sadducee by crying out: "When it is evening ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red, and in the morning it will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lowering. O, ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times." By day, as every boy has done, He watched the barnyard fowl at sight of over-swinging hawk cluck her chickens under wing and in after years He said: "O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! How often would I have gathered thee as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing!" By night He had noticed His mother by the plain candle light which, as ever and anon it was snuffed and the removed wick put down on the candlestick, beamed brightly through all the family sitting room as His mother was mending His garments that had been torn during the day's wanderings among the rocks or bushes, and years afterward it all came out in the simile of the greatest sermon ever preached: "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel but in a candlestick and it giveth light to all who are in the house. Let your light so shine." Some time when His mother in the autumn took out the clothes that had been put away for the summer He noticed how the moth miller flew out and the coat dropped apart ruined and useless, and so twenty years after He enjoined: "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust can corrupt." His boyhood spent among birds and flowers they all caroled and bloomed again fifteen years after as He cries out: "Behold the fowls of the air." "Consider the lilies." A great storm one day during Christ's boyhood blackened the heavens and angered the rivers. Perhaps standing in the door of the carpenter's shop He watched it gathering louder and wilder until two cyclones, one sweeping down from Mount Tabor and the other from Mount Carmel, met in the valley of Esdraelon and two houses are caught in the fury and crash goes the one and triumphant stands the other, and He noticed that one had shifting sand for a foundation and the other an eternal rock for basis; and twenty years after He built the whole scene into a peroration of flood and whirlwind that seized His audience and lifted them into the heights of sublimity with the two great arms of pathos and terror, which sublime words I render, asking you as far as possible to forget that you ever heard them before: "Whosoever heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

Yes, from the naturalness, the simplicity, the freshness of His parables and similes and metaphors in manhood discourse I know that He had been a boy of the fields and had bathed in the streams and heard the nightingale's call, and broken through the flowery hedge and looked out of the embrasures of the fortress, and drank from the wells and chased the butterflies, which travelers say have always been one of the flitting beauties of that landscape, and talked with the strange people from Damascus and Egypt and Sapphoris and Syria, who in caravans or on foot passed through His neighborhood, the dogs barking at their approach at sundown. As afterward He was a perfect man, in the time of which I speak He was a perfect boy, with the spring of a boy's foot, the sparkle of a boy's eye, the rebound of a boy's life and just the opposite of those juveniles who sit around morbid and unelastic, old men at ten. I warrant He was able to take His own part and to take the part of others. In that village of Nazareth I am certain there was what is found in all the neighborhoods of the earth, that terror of children, the bully, who seems born to strike, to punch, to bruise, to overpower the less muscular and robust. The Christ who afterward in no limited terms denounced hypocrite and Pharisee, I warrant, never let such juvenile villain impose upon less vigorous childhood and yet go unscathed and undefended. At ten years He was in sympathy with the underlings as He was at thirty and thirty-three. I want no further inspired or uninspired information to persuade me that He was a splendid boy, a radiant boy, the grandest, holiest, mightest boy of all the ages. Hence I commend Him as a boy's Christ. What multitudes between ten and fifteen years have found Him out as the one just suited by His own personal experience to help any boy.

But having shown you the divine lad in the fields, I must show you Him in the mechanic's shop. Joseph, His father, died very early, immediately after the famous trip to the Temple, and this lad not only to support Himself but support His mother, and what that is some of you know. There is a royal race of boys on earth now, doing the same thing. They wear no crown. They have no purple robe adroop from their shoulders. The plain chair on which they sit is as much unlike a throne as anything you can imagine. But God knows what they are doing and through what sacrifices they go, and through all eternity God will keep paying them for their filial behavior. They shall get full measure of reward, the measure pressed down, shaken together and running over. They have their example in this boy Christ taking care of His mother. He had been taught the carpenter's trade by His father. The boy had done the plainer work at the shop while His father had put on the finishing touches of the work. The boy also cleared away the chips and blocks and shavings. He helped hold the different pieces of work while the father joined them. In our day we have all kinds of mechanics and the work is divided up among them. But to be a carpenter in Christ's boyhood days meant to make plows, yokes, shovels, wagons, tables, chairs, sofas, houses, and almost everything that was made. Fortunate was it that the boy had learned the trade, for, when the head of the family dies, it is a grand thing to have the child able to take care of himself and help take care of others. Now that Joseph, His father, is dead and the responsibility of family support comes down on this boy, I hear from morning to night His hammer pounding, His saw vacillating, His axe descending, His gimlets boring, and standing amid the dust and debris of the shop I find the perspiration gathering on His temples and notice the fatigue of His arm, and as He stops a moment to rest I see Him panting, His hand on His side, from the exhaustion. Now He goes forth in the morning loaded with implements of work heavier than any modern kit of tools. Under the tropical sun He swelters. Lifting, pulling, adjusting, cleaving, splitting all day long. At nightfall He goes home to the plain supper provided by His mother and sits down too tired to talk. Work! work! work! You cannot tell Christ anything now about blistered hands or aching ankles or bruised fingers or stiff joints or rising in the morning as tired as when you laid down. While yet a boy He knew it all, He felt it all, He suffered it all. The boy carpenter! The boy wagon maker! The boy house builder! O Christ, we have seen Thee when full grown in Pilate's police court room, we have seen Thee when full grown Thou wert assassinated on Golgotha, but, O Christ, let all the weary artisans and mechanics of the earth see Thee while yet undersized and arms not yet muscularized and with the undeveloped strength of juvenescence trying to take Thy father's place in gaining the livelihood for the family.

But, having seen Christ the boy of the fields and the boy in the mechanic's shop, I show you a more marvelous scene, Christ the smooth-browed lad among the long-bearded, white-haired, high forheaded ecclesiastics of the Temple. Hundreds of thousands of strangers had come to Jerusalem to keep a great religious festival. After the hospital homes were crowded with visitors, the tents were spread all around the city to shelter immense throngs of strangers. It was very easy among the vast throng coming and going to lose a child. More than two million people have been known to gather at Jerusalem for that national feast. You must not think of those regions as sparsely settled. The ancient historian Josephus says there were in Galilee two hundred cities, the smallest of them containing fifteen thousand people. No wonder that amid the crowds at the time spoken of Jesus the boy was lost. His parents, knowing that He was mature enough and agile enough to take care of Himself, are on their way home without any anxiety, supposing that their boy is coming with some of the groups. But after a while they suspect He is lost and with flushed cheek and a terrorized look they rush this way and that, saying: "Have you seen anything of my boy? He is twelve years of age, of fair complexion and has blue eyes and auburn hair. Have you seen Him since we left the city?" Back they go in hot haste, in and out the private houses and among the surrounding hills. For three days they search and inquire, wondering if He has been trampled under foot of some of the throngs or has ventured on the cliffs or fallen off a precipice. Send through all the streets and lanes of the city and among all the surrounding hills that most dismal sound: "A lost child! A lost child!" And lo, after three days they discover Him in the great Temple, seated among the mightest religionists of all the world. The walls of no other building ever looked down on such a scene. A child twelve years old surrounded by septuagenarians, He asking His own questions and answering theirs. Let me introduce you to some of these ecclesiastics. This is the great Rabbin Simeon! This is the venerable Hillel! This is the famous Shammai. These are the sons of the distinguished Betirah. What can this twelve year lad teach them or what questions can He ask worthy their cogitation? Ah, the first time in all their lives these religionists have found their match and more than their match. Though so young, He knew all about the famous Temple under whose roof they held that most wonderful discussion of all history. He knew the meaning of every altar, of every sacrifice, of every golden candlestick, of every embroidered curtain, of every crumb of shew bread, of every drop of oil in that sacred edifice. He knew all about God. He knew all about man. He knew all about heaven, for He came from it. He knew all about this world, for He made it. He knew all worlds, for they were only the sparkling morning dewdrops on the lawn in front of His heavenly palace. Put these seven Bible words in a wreath of emphasis: "Both hearing them and asking them questions."

I am not so much interested in the questions they asked Him as in the questions He asked them. He asked the questions not to get information from the doctors, for He knew it already, but to humble them by showing them the height and depth and length and breadth of their own ignorance. While the radiant boy thrusts these self-conceited philosophers with the interrogation point, they put the forefinger of the right hand to the temple as though to start their thoughts into more vigor, and then they would look upward and then they would wrinkle their brows and then by absolute silence or in positive words confess their incapacity to answer the interrogatory. With any one of a hundred questions about theology, about philosophy, about astronomy, about time, about eternity, He may have balked them, disconcerted them, flung them flat. Behold the boy Christ asking questions and listen when your child asks questions. He has the right to ask them. The more he asks the better. Alas for the stupidity of the child without inquisitiveness! It is Christlike to ask questions. Answer them if you can. Do not say: "I can't be bothered now." It is your place to be bothered with questions. If you are not able to answer, surrender and confess your incapacity, as I have no doubt did Rabbin Simeon and Hillel and Shammai and the sons of Betirah when that splendid boy, sitting or standing there with a garment reaching from neck to ankle, and girdled at the waist, put them to their very wit's end. It is no disgrace to say: "I don't know." The learned doctors who environed Christ that day in the Temple did not know or they would not have asked Him any questions. The only being in the universe who never needs to say: "I do not know" is the Lord Almighty. The fact that they did not know sent Keppler and Cuvier and Columbus and Humboldt and Herschel and Morse and Sir William Hamilton and all the other of the world's mightiest natures into their life-long explorations. Telescope and microscope and stethoscope and electric battery and all the scientific apparatus of all the ages are only questions asked at the door of mystery. Behold this Nazarene lad asking questions, giving everlasting dignity to earnest interrogation.

But while I see the old theologians standing around the boy Christ I am impressed as never before with the fact that what theology most wants is more of childish simplicity. The world and the church have built up immense systems of theology. Half of them try to tell what God thought, what God planned, what God did five hundred million years before the small star on which we live was created. I have had many a sound sleep under sermons about the decrees of God and the eternal generation of the Son and discourses showing who Melchisedek wasn't, and I give a fair warning that if any minister ever begins a sermon on such a subject in my presence I will put my head down on the pew in front and go into the deepest slumber I can reach. Wicked waste of time, this trying to scale the unscalable and fathom the unfathomable while the nations want the bread of life and to be told how they can get rid of their sins and their sorrows. Why should you and I perplex ourselves about the decrees of God? Mind your own business and God will take care of His. In the conduct of the universe I think He will somehow manage to get along without us. If you want to love and serve God, and be good and useful and get to heaven. I warrant that nothing which occurred eight hundred quintillion of years ago will hinder you a minute. It is not the decrees of God that do us any harm, it is our own decrees of sin and folly. You need not go any further back in history than about 1856 years. You see this is the year 1889. Christ died about thirty-three years of age. You subtract thirty-three from 1889 and that makes it only 1856 years. That is as far back as you need to go. Something occurred on that day under an eclipsed sun that sets us all forever free if with our whole heart and life we accept the tremendous proffer. Do not let the Presbyterian Church or the Methodist Church or the Lutheran Church or the Baptist Church or any of the other evangelical churches spend any time in trying to fix up old creeds, all of them imperfect, as everything man does is imperfect. I move a new creed for all the evangelical churches of Christendom, only three articles in the creed and no need of any more. If I had all the consecrated people of all denominations of the earth on one great plain, and I had voice loud enough to put it to a vote that creed of three articles would be adopted with a unanimous vote and a thundering aye that would make the earth quake and the heavens ring with hosanna. This is the creed I propose for all Christendom:

Article First—"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Article Second—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into this world to save sinners, even the chief."

Article Third—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end. Amen."

But you go to tinkering up your old creeds and patching and splicing and interlining and annexing and subtracting and adding and explaiuing and you will lose time and make yourself a target for earth and hell to shoot at. Let us have creeds not fashioned out of human ingenuities but out of scriptual phraseology, and all the guns of bombardment blazing fron all the port holes of infidelity and perdition will not in a thousand years knocked off the Church of God a splinter as big as a cambric needle. What is most needed now is that we gather all our theologies around the boy in the Temple, the elaborations around the simplicities, and the profundities around the clarieties, the octogenarian of scholastic research around the unwrinkled cheek of twelve year juvenescence. "Except you become as a little child you can in no wise enter the kingdom;" and except you become as a little child you cannot understand the Christian religion. The best thing that Rabbin Simeon and Hillel and Shammai and the sons of Betirah ever did was in the Temple, to bend over the lad, who first made ruddy of cheek by the breath of the Judean hills and on His way to the mechanic's shop where He was soon to be the support of His bereaved mother, stopped long enough to grapple with the venerable dialecticians of the Orient "both hearing them and asking them questions." Some referring to Christ have exclaimed Ecce Deus! Behold the God. Others have exclaimed Ecce homo! Behold the man. But to-day in conclusion of my subject I cry, Ecce adolescens! Behold the Boy.

GOV. BEAVER'S APPEAL.

An Urgent Call for Help From Pennsylvania's Chief Executive.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has issued an appeal for aid. It is addressed to the people of the United States. He says:

"Newspaper reports as to the loss of life and property have not been exaggerated. The valley of the Conemaugh, which is peculiar, has been swept from one end to the other as with the besom of destruction. It contained a population of 40,000 to 50,000 people, living for the most part along the banks of a small river confined within narrow limits. The most conservative estimates place the loss of life at 5000 human beings and of property at $25,000,000.

"Those who are least able to bear it have suffered the loss of everything. The most pressing needs, so far as food is concerned, have been supplied. Shoes and clothing of all sorts for men, women and children are greatly needed. Money is also urgently required to remove the debris, bury the dead, and care temporarily for widows and orphans and for the homeless generally.

"A careful organization has been made upon the ground for the distribution of whatever assistance is furnished in kind. The Adjutant-General of the State is there as the representative of the State authorities, and is giving personal attention in connection with the chief burgess of Johnstown, and a committee of relief to the distribution of the help which is furnished. Funds contributed in aid of the sufferers can be deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Jacob E. Bomberger, banker, Harrisburg, or William R. Thompson & Co., bankers, Pittsburg. All money contributed will be used carefully and judiciously.

"The people of the Commonwealth and others, whose unselfish generosity is hereby heartily appeciated and acknowledged, may be assured that their contributions will be faithfully husbanded and judiciously expended, and that every effort possible will be made to bring their benefactions to the immediate and direct relief of those for whose benefit they are intended."

CAVE DWELLERS.

Explorer Schwatka Among the Wild Tribes of Mexico.

Lieutenant Schwatka arrived at Deming, New Mexico. In Southern Chihuahua his party found cliff and cave dwellers, wild as any of the Mexican tribes that Cortez encountered. The abodes they live in are exactly like the old abandoned cliff dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico. Upon the approach of white men the people climb to their caves or cliffs by the aid of notched sticks if the cliffs are too steep. They can, however, ascend vertical stone faces if there are the slightest crevices for their fingers and toes.

The cliff dwellers are sun worshippers. They expose their new-born children to the full rays of the sun, and show in many other ways their devotion to the great luminary. They are usually tall, lean and well formed. Their skin is of a black-red color, more like the African's than the Indian's.

Lieutenant Schwatka says that nothing has heretofore been known about these people except by the half-Indians of the Mexican mountains. He estimates the cave and cliff dwellers to number from 3000 to 12,000. They are armed only with bows, arrows and stone hatchets.

THE Pleasant Hill Society of Shakers, near High Bridge, Ky., is disintegrating. It has been declining in membership very rapidly, and the survivors are now preparing to allot the lands to the faithful among this peculiar sect who still remain, as the social feature will be abandoned.

TWO men in Salvador, Guatamala, recently committed a barbarous outrage in the vicinity of San Tecla. They stripped a coffee tree of its branches, sharpened its apex and then impaled on it an unfortunate woman, who died shortly afterward.

THE fastest day's run on record on a transatlantic voyage—515 miles—was made by the City of Paris on a recent trip over.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., has undergone the experience of being flooded with thirty-four feet of water, of having the Susquehanna boom taken out with 200,000,000 feet of logs and 40,000,000 feet of sawed lumber; mills carried away and others wrecked; business and industrial establishments wrecked, and about twenty lives lost.

A FUND in aid of Pennsylvania flood sufferers is being raised in Berlin.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad was badly crippled by the flood at Johnstown. Its losses will run into the millions.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, has issued a strong appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the the flood sufferers. On the first day that subscriptions were opened in New York city nearly $100,000 were contributed. Philadelphia raised about $150,000 in two days.

THE number of lives lost by the giving way of a bridge at Williamsport, Penn., was increased by later reports to sixty, mostly boys. First accounts made the number thirty. Besides this terrible casualty, many other people in Williamsport and vicinity were drowned in the inundation. The lumber loss at Williamsport and Lock Haven is put at over $4,000,000.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked on the North Pennsylvania railway and two tramps were killed. Engineer Hiram Meek was badly injured.

THE English brewing syndicate has purchased the second largest brewery establishment in this country—the Ballantine Brewery, of Newark, N. J. The price paid by the syndicate for the plant is $4,500,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND children marched in the annual parade of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Sunday-schools.

No choice having been made by the people, the New Hampshire Legislature met at Concord and elected David H. Goodell, a Republican, Governor.

JOHN AND HENRY GILLEY, brothers were killed by a fall of top coal at Honey Brook Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Penn.

GOVERNOR GOODELL was inaugurated at Concord, N. H., in the presence of 20,000 people.

South and West.

THREE boys were drowned while attempting to cross the Olentangy River at Columbus, Ohio.

THE English syndicate, which for some time past has been buying up American breweries, has obtained control of Denver's two leading properties. The amount paid is $3,000,000.

HULL BROTHERS, the largest retail grocery and provision dealers in Detroit, have failed for $134,473.

DR. OSWALD OWEN, of Anderson County, S. C., was shot and instantly killed by his stepson. Owen assaulted his wife, and, upon being remonstrated with by his stepson, turned upon him with an uplifted knife. The lad retreated a few steps and then drew a pistol and shot his drunken stepfather through the heart.

MARYLAND, next to Pennsylvania, suffered most heavily from the floods. Many lives were lost, and the pecuniary damage amounts to millions of dollars. Every bridge in Frederick County was washed away.

MISS ANNIE MCMASTER, of Havre de Grace, Md., a beautiful girl of twenty years, killed herself with her brother's revolver on account of a quarrel with Daniel W. Kenley, to whom she was engaged to be married.

LAWRENCE MURRY, a bachelor, aged forty-six years, and his mother, aged eighty, residing on an unfrequented road in Argentine township, Green County, Mich., were found mysteriously murdered in their home. Both were shot in the back of the head, and had been dead several days.

JOSEPH W. ARNOLD, a wealthy farmer, who resided two miles from Springfield, Ill., was shot and killed by his wife as the result of a domestic quarrel.

FIRE destroyed five blocks of residences in Jacksonville, Fla., causing an estimated total loss of $100,000.

THE annual grand council of the five civilized Indian nations and allied tribes met at Purcell, Indian Territory. The tribes represented were the Cherokees, Otoes, Missouris, Poncas, Kiowas, Shawnees and Wichitas. Boudinot, a Cherokee, was elected Chief.

A GANG of mountain bandits made an attack upon the depot at Silver station, Montana, and murdered Agent Jobst and Telegraph Operator Burrell. They secured $200,000. The Sheriff pursued and killed two robbers, but the others escaped with the booty.

FIRE at Biloxi, Miss., destroyed twenty-six business houses and dwellings, causing a loss of over $100,000.

FIRE at Seattle, Washington Territory, originating in Frye's Opera House on Front street, consumed practically the entire business portion of the city. The loss was estimated at $5,000,000.

FIVE men were drowned during a hurricane at Greenville, Ohio.

J. H. BENJAMIN, editor of the Deland (Fla.) *News*, shot and killed Captain J. W. Douglass, a prominent politician, at New Smirna, Fla. It was the outcome of a long standing feud.

Washington.

THE President made these appointments: First Auditor, Treasury, George B. Fisher, of Delaware; Second Auditor, Treasury, Joab N. Patterson, of New Hampshire; United States Attorney, Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., of Alabama, for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

JOHN ANTON WOLFF GRIP, the new Minister of Sweden and Norway to the United States, presented his credentials to the President. The President replied to the Minister's speech.

THE reduction of the public debt during May amounted to $8,702,877,27. The total cash in the Treasury is $629,169,888.72.

THE President has appointed Charles L. Knapp, of New York, to be Consul General of the United States at Montreal, Canada, and Alexander Reed, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has been in constant communication with Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, concerning the sufferers by Johnstown flood. A meeting of Washington citizens to raise funds for the sufferers was presided over by the President, and the sum of $10,000 contributed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has sent circulars to 100 of the largest postoffices in the country with a view to learn the possibility of reducing work on Sunday.

CAPTAIN MEADE, the commandant at the Washington Navy Yard, has made a recommendation to Secretary Tracy that Congress be asked for a sufficient appropriation to erect a wall around the water front of the yard to prevent overflow by future freshets.

THE President made the following appointments: United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, Charles Price, of North Carolina; United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, Henry C. Niles, of Mississippi; United States, Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana, John Vigneaux, of Louisiana.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 16.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Crucified," Mark xv., 21-39—Golden Text: Thil. ii., 8—Commentary.

21. "And they compel one Simon, a Cyrenian who passed by, * * * to bear His cross." Both Matthew and Luke also relate this incident, while John says that "He, bearing His cross, went forth" (xix., 17). It would appear that Jesus Himself bore His own cross as they started forth for Calvary, but either on account of His giving evidence of fainting under it, or on account of His moving too slowly for them because of weakness through suffering, they lay hold upon this man and compel him to bear it after Jesus (Lu. xxiii., 26). Consider His condition physically, after the agony and bloody sweat of Gethsemane, and the long night of buffeting and mocking; after His back had been plowed by the merciless scourging; and was it not a wonder that He could stand at all, much less walk or bear His cross?

22. "And they bring Him into the place, Golgotha." Matthew and John each give the same name and the same significance to it, "the place of a skull," while Luke calls it Calvary, which is the Greek equivalent for the Chaldee Golgotha, and signifies the same. John xix., 20, says that it was nigh to the city, and Rev. xi., 8, identifies it with the city.

23. "And they gave Him to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but He received it not." Matthew says that it was vinegar mingled with gall, and that when He had tasted He would not drink. As the vinegar was a sour kind of light wine, the usual beverage of the Roman soldiers, and the word gall is used to denote anything bitter, therefore both accounts perfectly agree, and there was a fulfillment of that which was written: "They gave Me also gall for My meat, and in My thirst they gave Me vinegar to drink." (Ps. lxix., 21.)

24. "And when they had crucified Him." Who can tell the agony contained in that sentence? The following description is from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury:" After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned to suffer was stripped and was distended on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they let it fall violently into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most ignominious and painful punishment known.

25. "And it was the third hour; and they crucified Him." That would be according to our time about 9 a. m. He was the true sacrifice, the fulfillment of all the morning and evening and other sacrifices that ever had been offered; one drop of His blood is more than all the blood that had ever been shed by sacrifice; His is the only blood that can make atonement, that can take away sin.

26. "And the superscription of His accusation was written over, The King of the Jews." Thus was proclaimed to all the world the truth yet to be made manifest to all nations, that the despised and crucified Nazarene is indeed the King of the Jews, who as an immortal man shall sit on David's throne and reign over the House of Jacob and at the same time be King over all the earth.

27. "And with Him they crucify two thieves; the one on His right hand, and the other on His left." Jesus in the midst, as if He were the greatest criminal of the three; how every possible indignity both in life and death was heaped upon Him as if the devil could not do enough to incite men to manifest his and their hatred of this Holy and spotless Lamb of God.

28. "And the scripture was fulfilled which saith: And He was numbered with the transgressors." (Isa. liii., 12). In the eyes of men an evil doer, and apparently suffering as such, while in reality He was suffering for transgressors, bearing their sins. "God hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him. (II Cor. v., 21.)

29. "And they that passed by railed on Him." They use the words of some of the false witnesses, a perversion of some of Jesus's words, and thus even in His sore distress they revile Him; such is their conduct that it seems as if hell itself was let loose upon Him, and was it not even so?

30. "Save thyself, and come down from the cross." Matthew adds: "If thou be the Son of God." He could save Himself had He desired it, for all the soldiers in the world could not take Him, nor all the nails ever made hold Him on the cross, unless He was willing to be taken and held; but He chose not to save Himself in order that He might save us.

31. "Likewise also the chief priests, mocking, said among themselves with the scribes, He saved others; Himself He cannot save." Perhaps they did not think what they were saying when they confessed that "He saved others." "Oh, how many He had saved from suffering, disease and death, and from eternal death; and He is still saving and will save until the earth is filled with His glory.

32. "Let Christ, the King of Israel, descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe." No, you shall not be gratified, for it is unbelief and hatred that asks it; but the time will come when this same Jesus shall descend from heaven in power and great glory, and then shall Israel weep and mourn as they look upon Him whom they have pierced and see that it is Jesus.

"And they that were crucified with Him reviled Him." So also says Matthew, but Luke says that one of the malefactors railed on Him; it would seem that at first both did, but afterward one repented, and Luke tells fully the story of his conversion, confession and assurance of salvation. What a trophy of redeeming grace this man was and what a refreshing to Christ at this time.

33. "And when the sixth hour was come there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour." That is from 12 to 3 P. M. The mocking has ceased, this is no natural darkness, and a solemn stillness is upon all.

34-37. "And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, * * * and gave up the ghost." After uttering these words of verse 34, which are found in Ps. xxii., 1, He added later "I thirst," "It is finished," "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." The seven sayings from the cross are found in the probable order in which they were uttered, in the following passages: Luke xxiii., 34, 43; John xix., 27; Matt. xxvii., 46; John xix., 28, 30; Luke xxiii., 46; and direct our thoughts to His love for sinners, reception of penitents, care for our need, the depth of His sufferings, His thirst for souls, completed atonement, triumph of faith; but as little do we understand or appreciate these cries as did they who thought that He called for Elias.

38. "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom." Here we are taught that the veil was a symbol of His body, in which the glory of His being was concealed during His life of humiliation, but now that He has completed the work of atonement the way is open for all without any sacrifice except that which He has offered once for all, even Himself.

39. "Truly this man was the Son of God." Matthew says that in addition to the rending of the veil, which would be seen only by the priest officiating, there were other signs which must have been known to all, for "the earth did quake, and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened." (Matt. xxvii., 51, 52.) Whether it was the cries of Jesus—all of them or only the last one—or whether it was the cries and the accompanying signs, which led this soldier to make this confession, we can only hope that the light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ really dawned in his soul, and that his confession meant allegiance to Him.—*Lesson Helper.*

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BOSTON continues to win.

IRWIN is playing short for Philadelphia again.

PITTSBURG has tried eight pitchers this season.

BALTIMORE is sadly in need of a good field general.

COLUMBUS is disappointed in Pitcher Baldwin.

O'BRIEN, of Cleveland, is fast becoming a star pitcher.

CINCINNATI has offered Louisville $3500 for Pitcher Stratton.

THIS is Anson's nineteenth successive summer as a ball player.

KELLY is supposed to get about $4500 salary from the Boston Club.

BROUTHERS leads the League in batting, as well as his own club (the Bostons).

PLAYING ball without spikes causes a lame back. The slips wrench severely.

THE Cleveland team as now made up will play out the season, bar accidents.

MORRILL is trying to instil the science of sacrifice hitting into the Washingtons.

PETE HOTALING has been appointed manager of the Chattanoogas with full power.

SMOKED goggles are worn by the right-fielders at Kansas City when the sun has full sweep.

DALRYMPLE, the ex-Chicago-Pittsburg fielder, is now covering first base for the Denver (Col.) team.

IN McGuirk and Ward New Orleans has the greatest pair of coachers that have ever played in the South.

THE reports of the various committees show that the Players' Brotherhood is in good standing every way.

IT looks as if Boston would have to put its main reliance in the pitching line upon Clarkson and Radbourn this season.

A WILD Western exchange facetiously remarks that "the Baltimores couldn't hit the Atlantic Ocean with a paddle."

CAPTAIN BURDOCK has given the New York clothing store club the shake, and has linked his fortunes with Spence's New Haven Club.

THE four-ball rule bids fair to put a good many pitchers on the shelf this season. But what matter so long as the public is satisfied?

CAPTAIN COMISKEY, of the St. Louis Browns, says that the Bostons will win the League championship through the superiority of its pitchers.

BATTING is fast going ahead of pitching, as strikeouts are almost a thing of the past, and the pitcher must depend on his team accepting reasonable chances for outs.

BASEBALL is going up in the world. An American sculptor has a statue under that title in the Paris salon, representing a young man in the act of throwing a ball.

FOR presuming to differ in opinion regarding a "called" ball at Washington, Umpire Curry fined Captain Ewing, of New York, the limit, $175, and expelled him from the game.

IT is mysteriously hinted that Erastus Wiman, the Staten Island millionaire, stands ready to back the Brotherhood financially in case of a split between the players and the League.

AT the Polo Grounds, Decoration Day would have brought out 20,000 people at least to witness the New York-Indianapolis games; at Staten Island a beggarly 5000 witnessed the two games.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has a terrible nine for the telegraph operators who send the games to our cities. Just think of Aydelotte, Householder, Fitzsimmons and Brandenburg all in the same team.

LEAGUE pitchers are all anxious to see who will be the fortunate one to strike Dan Brouthers, of Boston, out for the first time this season. The feat had not been accomplished up to recent date.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY wears a jacket filled with air and bound to his waist by a rubber band, in which he puts his cap, the extra balls and other articles with a lightning-like movement. He wastes no time in cramming the articles into his pocket.

PATRICK GILLESPIE, the once-famous left fielder of the New York Club, was severely and possibly fatally injured in a drunken brawl at Carbondale, Penn., Decoration Day. His head was fearfully cut, necessitating many stitches by the surgeon.

CLEVELAND made the best showing of any of the Western clubs on the Eastern trip, having won 9 games and lost 4; Indianapolis won 3 and lost 10, Chicago won 6 and lost 10, Pittsburg won 4 and lost 10. Indianapolis was the only Western club to win a game from Boston.

BASEBALL is not a mere craze, as the attendance on holidays indicates a continual increase from year to year. On Decoration Day 119,164 persons attended the games of four of the largest organizations, and the majority of them were interfered with by the threatening or rainy weather.

MANAGER HART has given the Boston players to understand that winning the League pennant means at least $1000 each to the men in the games for the world's championship and other money that they are sure to get out of it. Besides this Hart has offered the boys a good round sum to go with him to California next winter should they pull off the coveted piece of bunting.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Boston	25	7	.781
Cleveland	23	14	.622
Philadelphia	22	14	.611
New York	18	16	.529
Chicago	15	20	.429
Pittsburg	13	21	.353
Indianapolis	10	22	.313
Washington	9	21	.300

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	32	13	.711
Athletic	26	15	.634
Brooklyn	25	17	.595
Baltimore	21	20	.512
Cincinnati	22	23	.489
Kansas City	21	22	.488
Columbus	16	25	.390
Louisville	8	36	.182

AN immense bridge is to be built across the Mississippi at New Orleans. There will be two piers in the center of the river. The President of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Bridge Company is at the head it. It will be one of the greatest bridges ever built.

SHIPS of war and ironclad instructions are to be sent to the Behring Sea to maintain the rights of the United States in that quarter.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LEPROSY is increasing in Russia.

FRANCE has three new Cardinals.

A SATINET trust has been formed.

FRANCE has thirty-six armor-clads.

BENGAL tigers are becoming scarce.

IRON has been discovered in Oklahoma.

THERE are ten Indian training schools.

WE export 95,000,000 bushels of wheat.

SWINDLERS have taken Paris by storm.

THE population of Sitka, Alaska, is 1500.

THE tobacco crop promises to be abundant.

THE treasury surplus is now about $54,000,000.

OUR Indian agencies are sixty-one in number.

KANSAS has had fourteen cyclones in six years.

THE hay crop of California will be immense.

BARNUM'S show will go to Germany next winter.

COUNTERFEIT gold pieces are in circulation in Iowa.

CHEESE is lower in price all over the country.

IT costs a dollar to go up in the Eiffel Tower at Paris.

FOREST fires have been doing great damage this year.

THERE are 80,000,000 sheep in the Argentine Republic.

THERE are twenty-eight saloons in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

THERE are 25,000,000 acres of virgin pine forest in Texas.

THE crop prospects out in Dakota are something unprecedented.

THERE are 156 applicants for a single consulship in South America.

NEARLY 400,000 Italians will land this year in the Argentine Republic.

THE Government Printing Office at Washington is said to be unsafe.

SMALL-POX is raging among the Okanagon Indians on the Pacific coast.

THERE are 2272 British soldiers of the height of six feet and upward.

LIBBY PRISON building has disappeared entirely from sight at Richmond, Va.

ONE of Buffalo Bill's Indians has been gored to death in Paris by an infuriated bull.

THE Mormons of Utah and Idaho are emigrating in large numbers to British North America.

THE longest railroad line in the world extends from Chicago to Tacoma, Washington Territory.

ON application of the London *Times* the Parnell libel suit has been posponed until November.

SPRECKLES, the Sugar King, has again secured the contract for carrying the Australian mails.

THERE will be at least ten prominent candidates for Governor before the Ohio Republican Convention.

THE United States Navy Department has determined to equip each of its vessels with a complete diving apparatus.

AN Associated Press reporter crossed into Johnstown, Penn., just after the flood, in a basket, suspended on a rope.

THE outcome of the Samoan Conference virtually was that Germany conceded everything and America nothing.

THE Valkyrie, which is to contend for the America's Cup, appears to better advantage in light breezes and smooth water than in a fresh wind and sea.

A CYCLONE has swept through Lamar County, Texas, doing great damage to crops, leveling fences, unroofing houses and barns, and injuring a number of people.

UP to June this year the total number of hogs slaughtered in the West amounted to 1,745,000, against 1,510,000 a year ago. This would make a string of hogs 1200 miles long.

OF the 396,355 disabled men on the pension roll more than 100,000 receive from three to fourteen cents per day, and the remainder from fourteen to twenty-six and two-third cents a day.

THE growing wheat crop, the Agricultural Department informs the public, is likely to be the largest ever known in the United States, larger than that of 1884, which yielded 513,000,000 bushels, and is the biggest on record.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SHEET iron mills are quite busy.

THE cost of power is being reduced.

A TRADE school is to be started at Cleveland.

COTTON mill building in the South continues.

TINPLATE is to be made in Chicago on a large scale.

GERMANY expects a general strike of miners in August.

THE greatest activity prevails in railroad construction in Mexico.

THE strikes in Bohemia are spreading, upward of 1500 men being out.

THE German Government has prohibited all meetings of the strikers.

SIX new blast furnaces are nearing completion in Northern Alabama.

IN Berlin there is an average of one apprentice to every fifteen workers.

SHIPBUILDERS have not room or plant enough to take all business offered.

WORK in the eight-hour movement is carried on vigorously in Eastern cities.

BETWEEN four and five thousand houses have been started this year in Philadelphia.

THERE are over 3000 men on the pay rolls of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York.

AT Pittston, Penn., nearly 8000 miners have resumed work after an idleness of over seven months.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND miners in England have demanded a ten per cent. increase in wages.

JOURNEYMEN shoemakers in England complain of hard times. They cannot earn more than $5 a week at the best.

THE Brooklyn Bridge employes are organized in a prosperous union, and have now established a sick-benefit fund.

LABORING men earn $3 a day in Alaska, without board. Mechanics get $5. There is plenty of work ahead for all summer.

A MILL-OWNER in Preston, Penn., has fitted up baths in his mill and compels every workman to take a bath at least once a week.

THERE are 45,000 workmen employed in the great coal industry of the Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Valleys, Pennsylvania.

MRS. LEONORA M. BARRY, general investigator of women's work for the K. of L., has been lecturing in the South and West.

FOUNDRIES, sawmills, wagon shops, and machine and boiler shops and the like are multiplying throughout the interior and west of the Mississippi.

THE largest small arms factory in the world is at Steyor, in upper Austria, where the Mannlicher repeating rifle is being turned out as rapidly as possible.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——A large all day Prohibition amendment meeting was held at Stroudsburg.

——The Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill has resumed work, after an idleness of three weeks.

——Three men were killed in mine accidents in and about Scranton and two at a colliery near Wilkes-Barre.

——Governor Beaver has appointed eight mine inspectors for the bituminous coal regions of the State.

——The Outdoor Club at York gave a dramatic and dancing entertainment in the Bark Opera House.

——The Tremont Township School Board has advertised for bids for a new schoolhouse at Molleystown.

——The annual session of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Westminster Presbytery was begun in Lancaster.

——William Wilds, treasurer of the Lost Creek Patriotic Sons of America Camp, has absconded with the society's funds.

——Thomas Ackroyd was killed while riding on a dump car at No. 14 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Plainsville.

——Mr. C. L. Magee, the Pittsburg Republican leader, says he is opposed to Prohibition, and believes in the efficacy of high licenses.

——Edward Murphy, a Pittsburg temperance orator, has been threatened by alleged White Caps, who predict his death after June 18.

——The Elliger Real Estate Association, of Allentown, having been instrumental in developing the city, will now close up its affairs.

——Three miners were fatally overcome with choke-damp in the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Otto colliery near Pottsville.

——J. Oswald Shearer, who was supposed to have drowned himself in the canal at Reading, is said to have been seen alive near Norristown.

——Burnside Colliery at Minersville, has again resumed work, after an idleness of over three months. Nearly 500 men are given employment.

——Peter Keubler, an aged citizen of Easton, brother of W. Keubler, the extensive brewer, fell through a railroad bridge and was killed instantly.

——Joseph Shaw, of Norristown, a retired manufacturer, has been appointed a commissioner to the Paris Exposition by Governor Beaver.

——Mrs. Wm. Clough, of Shamokin, while calling on Mrs. Evan Jones, fell from her chair, and before medical aid was obtained she died.

——C. Fallon Corson, of Norristown, while deranged fell from the window of his home and died a few minutes afterwards from his injuries.

——The remains of Colonel Samuel Shoch were buried from his late residence in Columbia, many neighbors and friends attending the services.

——James Ralston, of Plains, has been arrested for threatening to kill his wife and himself, ending their marital troubles with a double tragedy.

——At a special meeting of the Chester Board of Trade a committee was appointed to consider the question of the removal of the Lazaretto.

——Anthony Coland, a township supervisor of Schuylkill County, while returning from the funeral of a friend, was instantly killed by an accident on the rail.

——Heirs-at-law of deceased members of the Harmony Society at Economy are said to contemplate a suit for the partitioning of the property of the society.

——The Grand Conclave of the Knights Templar at Easton adjourned after installing the new officers and selecting Lock Haven as the next place of meeting.

——John Randall, of Pittston, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was killed at Pittston Junction. He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

——A party of Butler capitalist and oil men have leased over 1000 acres of lane West of Sharon, lying along the State line, and will drill a number of wells for oil and gas.

——A message has been found in a bottle on the shore of a lake near Carbondale, the writer, I. S., alleging she will commit suicide on account of unrequited affection.

——Sarah Graesly and her little thirteen-year-old daughter, Laura, of Allentown, have been held for manslaughter for causing the death of a neighbor's little boy.

——A man, who is thought to have murdered Miss Adeline Bavor, near Leesport, thirty-two years ago, is now threatened with arrest in Denver, Colorado, for the crime.

——James Evans, of Joanna, in attempting to hive a heavy swarm of bees, was attacked by the angry insects and terribly stung, becoming ill from the poison of the stings.

——Joseph Sixsmith, employed at Big Mountain Colliery, at Shamokin, as a driver, caught his head between a wagon and the side of the gangway, meeting with instant death.

——A train of loaded bituminous coal cars was wrecked on the Mine Hill Road near Minersville in a large cut where the grade is 112 feet to the mile by the breaking of a wheel.

——O. A. Shearer, who was supposed to have committed suicide at Reading, wrote to his father from Norristown the day after the tragic event was supposed to have taken place.

——A meeting was held to organize a fire company in Hatboro. Committees were appointed to ascertain the cost of apparatus and wait on councils to request an appropriation.

——The Delaware and Hudson Railroad employees, acting under orders, stopped the new railroad, the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton, from crossing the former's tracks at Carbondale.

——Joseph Ashgood, a married man, of Slatington, and Mrs. Joseph Hollenbeck, of the same place, a cripple, have eloped and their respective consorts have had warrants for their arrest.

——Freight train No. 54 was wrecked at Auburn, by the breaking of an axle. One hour after it had been cleared away a coal train was piled near the same place. Traffic was delayed about seven hours.

——The parade of the Knights Templar at Easton was a grand success, and the annual conclave was largely attended. The reports showed large increase in the order, and a general state of prosperity.

——Hedry Goss, a farmer, forged the name of Martin Goss, his father-in-law, to notes amounting to $1300 and had them discounted at Progress, a suburb of Harrisburg, and then disappeared, leaving a wife and several children.

——John Wesley, aged about 19 years, of Shickshinny, who stole a horse from his father and tried to sell him, was caught by Chief of Police of Milton, Lewis W. Kyle. He said he had run away on account of his father's brutality.

——A charter has been issued at the State Department in Harrisburg, to the Eastern and Northern Railroad Company, the line of which will run from Easton to Ashland, Northampton County, a distance of ten miles. The capital is $200,000

——Assignee Gunster, of the wrecked City Bank of Scranton, has not cleared up its affairs as yet. The depositors at a meeting appointed a committee to investigate the accounts and to see what action was necessary for them to take to recover their money.

——Levi Tice has entered suit at Easton, against the borough of Bethlehem to recover $300 bounty due him for enlisting in Company C, 46th Regiment in 1854 as one of Bethlehem's quota upon a call by the Government. Owen B. Sigley has entered a similar suit against the same borough.

——Michael Durkin, a mine laborer in Pine Brook shaft, at Scranton, while coming from the mine at the close of work through an opening seldom traveled, stepped in a shaft and was plunged one hundred feet to the bottom, his body being badly crushed by the fall. When found he was dead.

——John Carlson, Swede, committed suicide in Caldwell Creek, near Titusville. He was seen to jump into the creek, which was about a foot deep, and lie down, but when his pursuers arrived a few minutes later he was drowned. He ran away from his home at Dotyville after attempting to kill his wife and two children with an axe.

——Lafayette Rennard, of Harveyville, one mile from Phoenixville, who has been reported as lying in a trance for three days and nearly escaping burial, is dead. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The family deny that he was ever supposed to be dead or that he lay in a trance at any time. Rennard was about 62 years of age.

——The celebrations of Memorial Day throughout the State were on a far more elaborate scale than those of previous years. Commander Stewart delivered the oration at Columbia, and at Gettysburg, Bethlehem, Norristown, Media and Lancaster the exercises were particular notable.

——Colonel Hooten, of West Chester, as residuary legatee, has announced that the $5000 bequeathed by James Nealy to the Church of the Holy Trinity and the $2000 bequeath to the public library will be paid, though the will not having been made thirty days before death, the bequest could not be claimed legally.

——Wilson Wentzel residing near Reading was shot and perhaps mortally wounded by a farmer named Francis Curly. Wentzel, accompanied by two other men named Wagner and Seidel, were fishing on a dam on Curly's property and were ordered away by the owner. Some trouble ensued between Curly and Wentzel, when the former procured a double-barreled gun and shot Wentzel, wounding him so badly that his life is despaired of.

——A bank caved in and buried Paul Van Toor in a sand pit near New Britain. As he did not come home to dinner some one was sent to the pit, when the cave-in was noticed. After shoveling in the sand about three feet Van Toor's dead body was found. Deceased was 75 years of age and married. Deputy Coroner Bitting, of Doylestown, held an inquest over the remains, the jury rendering a verdict that the deceased smothered to death.

——Leo Busselmoyer, his stepson, Joseph Shinstein, and Warry Stonebach, the two latter mere boys, who were led on by the man and stole 1500 pounds of scrap iron from a Lehigh Valley car at Easton, were caught and are now in jail there awaiting trial. They have been carrying on the thefts for some time, but managed to escape detection. The Stonebach boy was in court a few months ago on a similar charge, but was let go on a promise to do better.

——An old coffee pot filled with gold and silver, was found secreted in the garret in the house occupied by the late Mark Lisengibler, a wealthy retired German, who died at Pottstown about three weeks ago. The greater portion of the money was in gold coin, in pieces from $1 up to $10, and the remainder in silver, some of which was Spanish money. The total amount found was a little over $700. His widow came across the treasure by accident. A further search of the premises will be made.

——John Marcellie, aged 22, an Italian employed as a driver by Contractor Wintersteen, of Port Carbon, was shot in the right arm just below the elbow by Patrick Mackin, a boss. The shooting occurred at Rausoh's one and a half miles from New Ringgold, on a section of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mackin ordered Marcellie to do something, but he refused. Angry words followed, and the result was that Mackin fired five shots at the Italian. Mr. Wintersteen took the injured man to the Miners' Hospital. District Attorney Whitehouse will bring Mackin to account.

——The body of an unknown man was found in the Susquehanna at Columbia. The man was neatly dressed. His left leg was amputated below the knee. A piece of out-line was found rapped around his hand. The theory is that he was fishing in a swift current, fell overboard, and holding on to the out-line, was drowned. A boat was also picked up at Bainbridge. It was painted red and white and named Katie. It contained a pair of crutches, a tablecloth, a combined knife and saw, monkey wrench, two chisels, three files and tacks. Everything points to the fact that the finding of the boat and man have some connection.

——Chief of Police McGrath, of Pittston, returned to that town having in custody a young woman of neat and stylish appearance, named Jennie Osborn, whom he had captured after a long chase at Crosskeys, Meade County.

She is charged with horse stealing and since her arrest it has been learned that she is wanted for the same offence at Scranton, Elmira and Reading, with probably other places to hear from. She will first have to answer for the theft of a horse and buggy from liveryman Charles Pierce, of Pittston. She hired a rig from him over a week ago and returned it the next day. The day after she came again and hired the rig until the next day, but she never returned. She was tracked and after several times throwing the officers off the scent was finally run down at Crosskeys. The horse and buggy were recovered. She was committed to jail to await trial.

A STRIKING story is told by Darwin in the life of his grandfather, Dr. Darwin, of Derby. One day a patient entered the consultation-room of a London physician and detailed the symptoms of his illness. It was an obscure and difficult case, of a kind that was only imperfectly understood, and the London doctor confessed himself fairly puzzled. He could only say that the patient was in a most perilous state. "There is only one man in England who understands the disease," said the London doctor, "who understands cases of this sort, and you should go and consult him. It is Dr. Darwin, of Derby." "Alas!" was the answer, "I am Dr. Darwin, of Derby."

Little Trough Creek.

The flood has come and gone. We thought we had been damaged quite badly along the "bottom lands" by the loss of fences and the removal of several bridges, but, when we see the destruction along the Juniata river and at Mapleton, ours sinks into utter insignificance. The main part of the roads were benefitted by the washing of gravel into the holes. John M. Stever had the heaviest loss. His saw and planing mills are situated along a tributary of Little Trough creek. He estimates his loss at $1,500. We have been informed by those that remember the fact, that the P. R. R. company raised their grade five feet after the flood of 1847, and, of course, if they had it to do over after their experience with the late flood, they would raise it still higher.

Will not our board of school directors take warning from their observation of the late high waters and change the location of the Calvin house to a point where boats will not be needed in times of freshets to get to it? Gentlemen, please use some good judgment and change the location the few rods that are required to get a most excellent site.

The P. O. S. of A., of Calvin, were out in their new uniforms on Memorial day and assisted in decorating the graves at Wright's cemetery and at the Baptist church; They also went to Cassville and participated in the exercises there. They make a fine appearance.

Huntingdon county's honored son, P. M. Lytle, talked to a large crowd at Cassville, on Memorial day, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. To say that he did nobly is only putting it mildly. His talk was listened to with marked attention and well received by all.

The weather is cold for corn.

Mrs. Ellen Gehrett had about 18 pounds of butter stolen some nights ago.

The oats crop is somewhat backward, owing to the continued wet weather.

Decoration, or Memorial, day services in Cassville were well attended, considering the threatening aspect of the weather. The Sunday-schools from Otterbein church and Bowman's Chapel were the only schools in attendance outside of Cassville. A delegation of Post, No. 521, G. A. R., headed by W. C., No. 350, Pa., P. O. S. of A., formed at Calvin and proceeded to the Estep cemetery, where the graves of the fallen heroes were strewn with flowers. From there, they went to the Baptist cemetery and performed the same sad rites, after which, all went to Cassville, where the procession formed in front of the M. E. church. The procession was headed by the Cassville cornet band, followed by W. C., No. 350, after which came the Sunday-schools, the rear being brought up by Post, No. 521, G. A. R. The parade moved at 2 o'clock and went directly to the cemetery. After decorating the graves, the crowd assembled around the Lutheran church, where they were addressed by Hon. P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, who, in his remarks, not only did justice to the crowd and the occasion but to himself, and, with seeming ease, sustained his high reputation as an orator. During the course of his remarks, he referred to the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization which must in a short time be broken up (The reasons are obvious to every one). He then referred to the Patriotic Order Sons of America as the organization that has for its platform and principles the soundest of American doctrines, the organization that will decorate the graves of fallen heroes when their comrades have gone to their reward. "It is these Patriotic Sons of America," he said, "that shall keep alive the memory, that shall uphold the principles, that shall, should the occasion ever come, defend their country with the same loyalty that did these heroes who are here to-day." Almost immediately after Mr. Lytle had ceased speaking, the rain began to fall and every one was compelled to take shelter. All whom we heard express themselves were very well pleased with the occasion.

We wish to compliment the fine appearance and gentlemanly conduct of the new order of the P. O. S. of A. They received many compliments.

Just as the parade reached the diamond, it began to rain and every one was compelled to seek shelter from the storm, which was the beginning of the rain that caused the greatest flood ever known in Trough Creek valley.

HUMOROUS.

Tramp—"Madam, haven't you anything to give a poor, hungry, freezing gentleman?"

Woman—"Oh, yes; I'll give you 'good morning.'"

Tramp — Thank you, madam. Now, couldn't you give me something to wrap it up in?"

Bobby — Pa, what's the difference between a campaign fund and a corruption fund?

Father—There's a mighty big difference. A campaign fund is what our party spends and a corruption fund is what the other party uses.

Impecunious Southerner — Say, Mister, your sign says that you advance money on titles.

New York land agent—Certainly, sir; where is your land situated?

"Land be blowed! My title is General Buford St. Clair. How much do you loan on that sort of a title?"

He—"Will you marry me?"

She—"Wait a minute." (Exit. Returning with a shot gun.) "Hold up your hands! Higher yet! I am sorry to say, Mr. Brown, that I can only be a sister to you. You must pardon my seeming rude conduct, but so many young women are getting killed nowadays by rejected suitors that I thought a little precaution would not be out of place.

Adding Insult to Injury—"Mr. Lushly," said his wife at the breakfast table, "you are a brute. Nobody but a brute would add insult to injury the way you did last night."

Lushly made no inquiries, but his wife went on.

"You came home in a state of beastly intoxication as usual, and I didn't say a word to you except, 'So you are drunk again!'"

"What did I do?" inquired Lashly, his curiosity getting the better of him.

"You hiccoughed and said, 'Shesnuts! that's what you did," and she wept at the very recollection.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS!

—IS—

MY MOTTO.

A. S. WELCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Well-known

Webster, Studebaker & Acme Wagons; Spring Wagons & Buggies of Different Styles;

Osborne Steel-Frame Binders and Mowers, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows,

and Extras, Steel and Wood Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Hench and Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Buckeye and Myers' Iron Force Pumps, Small Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Corn Planters, One horse Plows, Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Hay Forks and Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Buggy Harness, Ready-mixed Paints, Fertilizers of Different Grades, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Etc. In fact, by far the Largest Stock of Farming Implements in Huntingdon county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call on or address me for prices before purchasing, and save money.

Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,

A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

Farmers, Attention!

We are the Headquarters for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.

Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share

—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

JUST RECEIVED!

Another Large Invoice of Dry Goods, consisting of

French Flannels,
Cashmeres,
Henrietta Cloth,
Chevoit Suitings
Grosvenor "
Bombay "
Pequa "
Zephyr Cloth,
Normandie Ginghams,
Heather "
Challie Cloth,
Satines,
Seersuckers,
Armadale,
Zephyr, Economy Checks,
Muslins, Cottonades, Ducks,
Denims, Satteens,
Cambrics,
Paper Muslins, Etc.

Call and examine Goods and learn prices, at

"The Old Reliable" Store

—of—

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

Still on Top!

Part of Our Stock Gone; Part Slightly Damaged by Water!

WE ARE GOING TO SELL ALL THESE GOODS TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK, ALREADY ORDERED.

We take time to write advertisements and give prices, knowing we cannot be undersold.

Tinsel cord, per ball, 1c.
Ribbons, per yard, 1c to 10c, worth 5c to 25c.
Lace, per yard, 2c to 10c, worth 10c to 20c.
Dress Braid, 4c or 3 for 10c.
Clark's spool cotton, 45c per doz. or 4c each.
Lawns, 4½c; Prints, 4½c.
Cambric dress lining, per yard, 6c.
Drilling " " " " 8c.
Shirting, per yard, 7c, up.
Scrim cloth, per yard, 7c, worth 12c.
Toweling, 4½c, up.
White dress goods, 8c, worth 12c to 20c.
Bargains in carpets, oil-cloths, ticking, demin, etc.
Large lot of ladies', misses', and children's hose—must be sold.
Clothing slightly damaged by the water, very cheap; no reasonable offer refused. Also, men's shirts and overalls, boots, shoes, etc.
Table linen, 25c, up.
Bargains in glassware, queen's-ware, and tinware.
Large stock of hardware, to sell at very low prices, because of having been slightly damaged by the water. The stock consists of nails, lock and hinges, screws, files, sad-irons, hatchets, bolts, carpenters' braces and brace-bits. These goods must be sold, as we do not want to have any of the damaged goods in stock 30 days from this date, and our prices are such that we are sure to sell them.
Large stock of wall paper on hand. Our stock of borders was all destroyed by the flood, but will have large assortment on first train.

You will find many other goods on our "bargain counter" that we do not have time or space to mention.

—ooOoo—

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days. We can and will sell you Goods cheaper than anyone who sells on 60 or 90 days, or often to eternity.

—ooOoo—

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.